The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5663. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Important Proposition of Russia to France.

An Alliance Between France, Russia and Prussia.

The Policy of Spain Toward Porto Rico.

FURTHER CIVILITIES TO GENERAL SICKLES

The Manifesto of the Members of the French Left.

The Railroad Catastrophe in California.

A NEW EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

Proposition of Russia to France—New Offensive and Defensive Alliance Between France, Austria and Russia—The Conditions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—A project for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Austria and Russia, has been submitted by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to FLEURY, the French Minister, and sent by the latter to NAPOLEON. The duration of the alliance is to be three years, and it is to be renewable upon six months' notice. Each party is to keep a certain standing army.

SPAIN.

The Policy Toward Porto Rico—Slavery to be Abolished.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The proceedings in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday were interesting and important. One of the Porto Rico Deputies asked Señor BECERRA, the Minister for the Colonies, what the course of the Government would be toward the island that was peopled by 600,000 faithful Spaniards. The Minister replied that the treatment of the colonies would be such that their people would be proud to call themselves Spaniards. The Deputies suggested and advised the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico with indemnification to the owners. BECERRA replied that that question would soon be solved, and in a way to cause the least injury. Subsequently the Minister, in reply to a question of Señor PADIAL, said the Government proposed to treat Porto Rico not as a colony, but as a Spanish province. He did not hesitate to condemn the system of slavery in Porto Rico, and agreed to its abolishment with indemnification to the owners for losses incurred.

Official Courtesies to General Sickles—A Dinner with the President of the Cortes.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Señor RIVERO, President of the Constituent Cortes, entertained General SICKLES, the American Minister, at a banquet last night at his palace in this city. Members of the Cabinet, Deputies to the Cortes, and other distinguished guests were present. Complimentary toasts were exchanged and the best feeling was manifested toward the representative of the United States. The company passed several hours in earnest discussion of the foreign and colonial policy of Spain. From the interchange of views which was had on this occasion important results are anticipated.

FRANCE.

The Manifesto of the Opposition—The Policy to be Pursued by Them—The Emperor and His Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The manifesto of the Opposition members of the Corps Legislatif is published, and is signed by twenty-eight Deputies. They say that the demand by the people of the right to govern themselves means an inevitable transformation, the necessity of which is each day proved to be more and more imperative. The Opposition intend to use peaceful means to that end unless an attempt is made to silence them by force. The manifesto indicates the reforms which the Opposition will insist upon. They pronounce against the preliminary oath prescribed for members of the Corps, and for the abolition of the Military law, the country to be armed merely for self defence. The manifesto concludes as follows:

"The elective principle is the only one which will stand throughout all revolutions, and must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but kept clear from monarchical compromises and the violence of demagogues."

The Emperor has abandoned the hope of forming a new Ministry for the present. After the meeting of the Corps on the 29th he will select a Cabinet composed of men who will command the support of the majority of the Corps. ROCHEFORT is sure of an election from the First District of Paris. Troops have been quietly concentrated in Paris. The prospect of disorder is exceedingly remote.

Review at Compiègne—Electoral Meetings Without Disturbance.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Emperor, who still remains at Compiègne, reviewed the troops encamped there yesterday, (Sunday.) He was greeted with great enthusiasm by the troops and the people. Many electoral meetings have been held in this city during the past few days. No disturbances occurred, nor were any arrests made.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Arrival of the Austrian Emperor—The Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at Port Said. The Empress EUGENIE is expected to reach that place to-morrow. The weather at the isthmus is very fine.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The *Brazilian*, a new vessel, constructed expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, sailed to-day for Port Said. She draws twenty feet of water. Other vessels of similar construction are building in English shipyards.

The Stonewall Disaster—Sixty-One Bodies Found.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Captain J. SHAW returned from the wreck of the *Stonewall* to-day, having completed the labors of searching for the dead. Sixty-one bodies have been found. None of the officers have been recovered.

The Barbour-Shaker Habeas Corpus Case—A Decision at Last—The Mother Regains Possession of Her Child.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—In the Shaker *habeas corpus* case of SARAH ANN BARBOUR, of New-Dorp, Staten Island, against the New-Lebanon Shakers for the alleged illegal restraining of her child, MARION S. D. BARBOUR, which was issued last July and returnable before Judge MILLER, of this city, the Court to-day rendered its decision [illegible] of the mother, and deciding that the Shakers illegally held and restrained her. The right of appeal to the next General Term, which meets in Albany on the 6th of December, was granted to defendants.

THE CALIFORNIA DISASTER.

Eleven Bodies Discovered—Heartrending Scenes—Cause of the Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Further particulars of the disaster on the Western Pacific Railroad, this morning, have been received. Eleven dead bodies, recovered from the wrecked cars, have been taken to the dead house in Oakland. It is estimated that twenty persons were wounded. The scene of the disaster is described as heartrending—the "telescoped" cars revealing a sickening scene of crushed humanity. Different statements are giving regarding the cause of the disaster. It is alleged that the Western Pacific train was ahead of time and should have waited at Damons Station for the passage of the Alemeda train. Another statement attributes the fault to the station master at the point where the Alemeda and Pacific Roads connect, who said that the Alemeda train was behind time, and he'd be d——d if he'd wait for it, and went into the house for breakfast. While he was in the house a gravel train passed down, and he supposed it was the Western Pacific train. When the Western Pacific train came up, the engineer inquired whether the Alemedia train had passed, and the station master replied, "All right—go ahead."

The remains of Judge BALDWIN have been removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. JOHN BENTON, in Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The United States and District Courts adjourned over to-day in respect to the memory of Judge BALDWIN, who was killed by the railroad collision yesterday. The cause of the disaster is ascribed to negligence on the part of the switch tender at the connection of the Alemada and Western Pacific Railroads. Even after passing the switch the accident would never have occurred, but for a thick fog bank which enveloped the Western Pacific train, as in clear weather where the collesion happened, and for miles around on the level plain, trains can be seen a long distance ahead. The railroad officials rendered every assistance in their power to the unfortunate passengers. Medical aid was promptly procured from the neighboring villages and this city. The scene of the calamity was visited by thousands of our residents, some in search of relations and friends, and others from curiosity. The track was immediately repaired, and the Hotel Express and the Atlantic Express came in on time.

The following is an additional list of killed:

ROBERT OWEN, conductor on the Alemeda train; H. PETERSON, of Corral Hollow; F. B. MILLIKEN, brakeman on the Western Pacific Road, C. T. OWEN and another man.

Wounded—PHILIP RILEY, of Stockton, badly injured; SIMON MALOCHE, hip dislocated; E. F. FITCH, of Cosumnes, a school teacher, leg fractured; Captain WADSWORTH, badly crushed. Many others were injured, but were able to proceed home.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Paper Mill and Other Property Destroyed at Catskill—The Persons Killed—One of the Victims a Woman.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in STORMS' paper mill at Catskill village at 11:30 this A. M. The building was completely demolished and several lives were lost. It is impossible to tell at present the full extent of the disaster. It is known that Mrs. GEORGE BRANDOW, the wife of the engineer, was instantly killed. The engineer and firemen cannot be found, and it is believed they have met an instantaneous death and are buried in the ruins. The explosion not only destroyed the mill but has shattered various buildings in the immediate vicinity. The icehouses of HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH, adjoining, caught fire and were destroyed. It is likely that the loss of life may be greater than at first anticipated, as in the excitement it is impossible to tell who are among the missing. Further particulars are expected.

POLITICAL.

Opening of the Alabama Legislature—The Governor's Message—The Wisconsin Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Alabama Legislature met to-day. The Governor's Message was read in both Houses. It is very conservative. He combats the calls made for martial law, and says there has been no necessity for it; sets forth the general peacefulness of the people and the advantage offered in this State for emigration; favors a reduction of taxes, and a limit to the indorsements by the State for railroads. The message is generally regarded as more moderate and conservative than was expected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Returns from all the counties but two in Wisconsin make FAIRCHILD's majority for Governor 9,000. Further returns show that G. W. ALLEN, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly from Door and Kewaunee Districts over C. L. HARRIS by 39 majority. The Assembly now stands, Republicans, 54; Democrats, 39; Independent, 2.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Tennessee—The North Carolina Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.—In the House, today, the Committee on Federal Relations reported in favor of the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The report was made the special order for to-morrow. The Conference Committee on the Convention bill agreed to compromise, fixing the number of members at seventy-five, the election to take place on the third Saturday in December, and the Convention to meet on the second Monday in January. Both Houses have accepted the compromise.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—The Legislature met here to-day, and, no quorum being present, adjourned until to morrow.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Fire Department Parade—A Government Organization—Arrival of a New-York Yacht.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 13.—The United States Fire Department of this place turned out at 10 o'clock this morning for a parade, and presented a fine appearance. It consists of a steamer, two hand engines, four hose trucks and a hook and ladder wagon. The steamer is in charge of WILLIAM MCMANNIS, Engineer, while the hand engines are looked after by JOHN BAULCH, an old New-York fireman, and his son. They are manned by Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, who are assigned to this duty by the commanding officer. The procession was headed by the band of the Artillery School and the Corps of Buglers. The Engineers were attired in red shirts, dark pants and large hats. The soldiers were dressed in regulation pants and caps, white shirts and gloves. It is a well-organized and well-drilled Fire Department; each man knows his place, and when the alarm of fire is sounded they man the engines with the same alacrity and precision they do a heavy siege gun.

The yacht *Palmer*, from New-York, is here with a party of gentlemen on a fishing and hunting excursion. She will go to Cobb's Island to-morrow, should the weather be favorable, and remain about two weeks.

Suicide of a Bank Cashier at Cleveland, Ohio—The Panic Again—Reported Defalcation—The Situation of the Bank.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—J. C. BUELL, cashier of the Second National Bank in this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. The cause is supposed to [illegible] depression, resulting from losses during the late panic.

A rumor having been circulated that the bank was a heavy loser by the defalcation of Mr. BUELL, late cashier, the directors of that institution publish a card assuring the public that its responsibility is unimpaired, and pledging themselves individually that all obligations shall be promptly met.

The card is signed by JOSEPH PERKINS, A. STONE, Jr., GEORGE B. ELY and J. H. WADE.

FIRES.

Heavy Losses in Massachusetts—A Schoolhouse Burned at Newton Centre and a Large Factory at Lawrence—The Cleveland, Ohio, Fire and Insurances.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Grammar Schoolhouse, in Newton Centre, was destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It cost $40,000, and is insured for $25,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 15.—The extensive leather board factory of HAYDEN & BALCOM was destroyed by fire yesterday. Also the braid mill of WEBSTER & MILLER, in the same building. Loss $80,000; mostly insured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The following is a list of the insurances on JACOB LAISY's mill, which was burned on Saturday: In the State, German and Sun, of Cleveland, $2,500 each; Teutonia, of Cleveland; Providence and Washington, of Providence; Commerce, of Albany, and Lumberman's, of Chicago, $2,000 each; Home, of New-Haven, $7,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The dwelling house and barn of JOHN MCKAY, in Wakefield, Mass., was destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates of the dwelling narrowly escaped losing their lives. The loss was $3,400. A man lately discharged from Mr. MCKAY's employment has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

Progress of the Excursionists—Arrival at Atlanta—A Breakfast and Departure for Macon.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The special train for the Georgia State Fair reached here at 4 o'clock this morning, all well. Governor BULLOCK boarded the train at Dalton. The guests upon the train breakfasted at the National Hotel, at the Governor's expense, and left soon after breakfast with Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, General HORACE CAPRON, Colonel J. W. FORNEY, Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO and daughter, for the Fair at Macon, Ga. The engine "Governor Bullock" was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and the coaches adorned with mottoes as follows: "To Georgia's Harvest Home we come;" "A common interest joins our hands;" "Glad Plenty laughs;" "The valleys ring—reviving Commerce lifts her head;" and "He who's stoutest at the plow or flail will be the knight to flay the dragon's tail." The guests have been received everywhere with marked respect, and treated with the utmost cordiality by the Committee from the Georgia Agricultural Society—Colonel HULBERT and Governor BULLOCK.

Escape of a Convict—Three Walls Penetrated by Him.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15.—ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, convicted of murder in the last Sussex County Court, and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 10, escaped from the jail at Georgetown, last night, by filing off the irons and digging through three walls. He was helped by outside parties, who had a carriage waiting. He is about 30 years old, five feet eight inches high, slightly bent, strongly built and has light brown hair. The Governor of Delaware will issue a proclamation to-morrow offering a reward for his recapture.

Death of Hon. John Butterfield at His Home in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Hon. JOHN BUTTERFIELD died at his residence in this place at 7 o'clock last evening. He would have been sixty-eight years of age had he lived until Thursday, Nov. 18.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The Presbyterians yesterday celebrated the union of the old and new school Churches by a joint communion at Central Church in the afternoon, and a joint meeting at the Walnut-street Church in the evening.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Colonel ALFRED W. JOHNSON, a well-known citizen of Belfast, Me., died suddenly last night at the St. James Hotel of lung disease. He was going South for his health.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—ISAAC BRYANT, an old resident of the city, dropped dead in the Central Railroad Depot this morning.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 15.—A. J. HARROLD committed suicide in a house of prostitution in this city, on Saturday night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—CYRUS MCGOWAN, Postmaster at Knoxville, Ill., has been arrested for opening registered letters and pocketing the contents.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The reunion of the Thirteenth Army Corps to-day was almost an entire failure, not over fifty persons being present.

BATH, Me., Nov. 15.—The annual meeting of the Maine Educational Association began here to-day. A. P. STONE, of Portland, was chosen President. Professor FLETCHER, of Castine, read a paper on "The Wants of our Common Schools."

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—O'BALDWIN, the Irish pugilist, was sentenced to-day at Lawrence to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for participating in a prize fight at Lynnfield some time since.

ELECTION NOTES.

We give below such additional official majorities by counties as we have received, with some corrections of figures made necessary by the revised reports:

MADISON COUNTY.

Sigel	4775	Nelson	3075
Greeley	4670	Allen	3128
Townsend	4806	Champlain	3080
Chatfield	4809	Bristol	3083
Taylor	4770	Richmond	3124
Hayt	4744	Wright	3137
Conover	4806	Laflin	3080
Mason	4806	Lott	2965
Woodruff	4765	Earl	3027

Senator.

William H. Brand	4763	Chas. S. Fairchild	3104

Assembly.

1. J. W. Merchant, 1,067 majority.
2. Leonard C. Kilham, 771 majority.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	109816	121831
Albany, corrected	6333	8343
Genesee	1881	2095
Ontario	3415	3318
Niagara	3087	3356
Tioga	3054	2532
Total, thirty-nine counties	127586	141475

JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	126459	106313
Genesee	2398	1492
Ontario	4460	2094
Niagara	3236	3150
Tioga	3342	2302
Total, forty-one counties	139845	115351

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	129422	134697
Greene	3291	1690
Niagara	3452	3137
Ontario	2965	3908
Tioga	2546	3166
Total, thirty-nine counties	141686	146598

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says that it has the official vote on the property qualification for colored persons from all but the following counties: Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Kings, New-York, Oswego and Tioga. The result is as follows:

Against property qualification	181,924
For property qualification	176,114
Majority against	5,810

UNIFORM ASSESSMENTS.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	63741	85739
Niagara	2991	3323
Total, thirty-two counties	66732	89062

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND HELVETIA.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 4, and Queenstown on Nov. 5, and the *Helvetia*, Liverpool Oct. 30, and Queenstown Nov. 1, reached this port yesterday. The *City of London* brings news later by three days than was at hand by the *Main*.

FRANCE.

"Les Jour des Morts"—Its Celebration in the Capital—The United States and Continental Telegraph Company—Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The cemeteries of Paris were yesterday filled with votaries depositing their offerings of garlands and bouquets on the tombs of their dead relatives and friends. The day is one of pious observance with all French families, and the scenes witnessed on the occasion of the anniversary are often of a most touching character. A political manifestation was apprehended at the Cemetery of Montmartre, and a strong force of Police was consequently in attendance, but with strict orders to carry forbearance to its utmost limits. A few persons assembled near the tomb of BEAUDIN in the early part of the day. They appeared to be attracted there, however, merely by curiosity, and it was not until nearly 2 o'clock that the gathering could fairly be said to assume the character of a crowd. About that time groups of workmen began to work their way through the throng, and, approaching the tomb, deposited, silently and gravely, their offerings upon it. Then came a beautiful and elegantly-dressed woman, with a crown of immortelles, which she added to the heap of similar memorials with which it was covered. This was Mlle. MONTALAND, the actress, whose motive must have been one purely of political admiration for BEAUDIN, for she was too young to have known him when he was killed. The editors of the *Reveil*, the *Rappel* and the *Réforme* next approached the tomb and deposited their offerings. M. LISSAGARAY, it is said, had an oration cut and dry in his pocket, but, not liking the appearance of things, he refrained from reading it. A few brief addresses were delivered. One orator said:

"Thanks, citizens, for coming to weep over the tomb of BEAUDIN; but it is not sterile tears that his manes demand; they cry for vengeance. I shall not, therefore, say to you as citizen GAILLARD did last year: 'Weep for him who knew how to die.' Rather let me say: 'Avenge him who yielded up his life for us.'"

Only one of the speakers was interrupted by the Police. Not a seditious or tumultuous cry was heard during the day. At 5 o'clock the beating of a drum and the shouts of the keepers announcing the closing of the gates started the crowd on their way homeward.

UNITED STATES AND CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The projectors of the opposition Franco-American cable, to whom permission to connect with the French shores has been refused by this Government, have just received the following reply to their memorial calling for the suspension of the authorization accorded to Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER to work their cable in connection with the American coast:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1869.

To William Chase Barney, Esq., Paris:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., with accompanying papers, relating to the French Telegraphic Cable, and to inform you in reply that the subject will receive attentive consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Whatever may be the decision come to by the United States Government, and I apprehend that there can be but one opinion on your side as to what its course should be, the matter is likely to cause the French authorities serious embarrassment. It is intended, I understand, to bring the question before the Legislative Body when it meets and to found upon it a fierce onslaught on the system of espionage established in the Ministry of the Interior in connection with the Post Office and the telegraphs. A short time ago it was stated that so far as foreign newspapers were concerned no further interference with them would be attempted, but, nevertheless, few bundles of the NEW-YORK TIMES reach me without their wrappers having been broken open and their pages cut. As regards telegraphic messages, I know for a certainty that a copy of every dispatch, whether in cipher or otherwise, is kept in the Ministry of the Interior. The Government reserves itself the right of intercepting and withholding all messages that may not be agreeable to it, and this, although the money may have been paid for them. As the theory now is that the telegraphs should form part of the machinery of the Post Office Departments, and the English and the United States Government seem disposed to recognise it, by purchasing up the lines in the various companies, it is not likely that the opposition in the Corps Legislatif will lose this favorable opportunity of demonstrating the inconvenience and loss that will be caused to France by perseverance in a system which is not merely an interference with individual liberty, but a restriction on the facilities of international intercourse. I do not think that under the Parliamentary form of government, which will be inaugurated when the Chambers meet, it will be possible for the Administration to resist the arguments that will be brought to bear in support of the demand for the removal of all further interference by the authorities with the freedom of postal and telegraphic communication. The latitude given the Press has strengthened instead of weakening the Government, and the concession of the principle of inviolability, in connection with letters and dispatches will still further benefit it by the large increase which will take place in its revenue from both sources as soon as this principle is recognized.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mr. WASHBURNE has quite recovered from his recent severe attack of illness, and is again able to attend to the business of the Legation. Senators CHANDLER and RAMSEY are in town. The latter, I am sorry to say, leaves for the United States this week without having been able to conclude the postal treaty which brought him over here.

DALMATIAN AFFAIRS.

Latest News from the Districts in Revolt—Prospects of the Struggle.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 2.

The last dispatches from Dalmatia (Oct. 24) are by no means reassuring, particularly when it is borne in mind that the Austrian force numbers nearly 14,000 infantry, two batteries of mountain artillery, and a rocket brigade. What number of insurgents have taken the field there is no means of guessing, for although no very large body has appeared at any one point, they are to be found almost on all sides, so that the march of small detachments of the Imperial troops is rendered almost impossible. The attempt to victual the small blockhouse at Stunjevic, only one mile from Budua, has just failed, one officer and two men being killed and two wounded. The remainder of the party, forty in number, being assailed in a defile with a murderous fire and an avalanche of rocks and stones from the heights, surrendered. The *Hofer*, which conveyed the "Feldjager" battalion and two companies of the rocket brigade to Budua, landed the troops under the protection of a sharp fire from her guns. The *Streiter* sailed on the 25th ult. with reinforcements for Budua—two seven-pounder guns, and a detachment of artillery. A sharp engagement took place on the 24th at Gomnala, in which the Imperial troops lost four [illegible] slightly wounded. [illegible] fort of Stunjevic has been now abandoned by the insurgents. Not alone is it that the geography of this mountain region is very imperfectly known to most readers, but that, the country being little intersected by roads, it is next to impossible to convey anything like a clear notion of what is going on, troops often being conveyed by sea to spots to all seeming remote from the scene of active warfare, and masses of men concentrated at places where there is at least no apparent reason for their presence. So much, at least, we can learn, that a very considerable force is urgent in demands for reinforcement, and that the Minister of War is completing several regiments to the war standard, and that orders to fort and mountain artillery had been sent to the arsenal at Vienna. It is true the Prince of MONTENEGRO continues to transmit, through his representative at Trieste, the warmest assurances of his regard for Austria and his complete disapproval of the revolt. Still, the fact is patent that the whole Montenegran army—15,000—are with the insurgents, and that Montenegran chiefs are acting as officers everywhere. The whole mountain is now deep in snow, and the soldiers—young recruits in great part—suffer severely from exposure to weather, insomuch that the hospitals are crammed, and an increase of medical officers has been called for. The insurgents doubtless suffer a good deal from the early Winter, but they are mountaineers, well habituated to the climate, and admirably clothed and equipped. The prisoners who have been taken are powerfully-built fellows, armed with "weapons of precision," and evincing in their sturdy manner and defiant air a confidence in their comrades and their cause which would bespeak a very wide base to the movement. The Slavac newspaper, the *Narodni Listy*, declares that Prussia has been sending arms to Dalmatia during the entire Summer, but there is no confirmation of this assertion whatever, which reads less like fact than the wish of its inventor. There is some talk at Vienna of replacing General WAGNER by Field-Marshal GONDREGOURT, a very able and energetic officer, but up to this no appointment has been made, and the matter has not gone beyond rumor.

Scenes of the Uprising.

A correspondent of the *Wanderer*, of Vienna, thus describes his impressions of a recent tour in the districts occupied by the Dalmatian insurgents: "The insurgents are encamped on the mountains in groups of from thirty or forty men each; their leader, BRONCIC, is a very wealthy peasant of Zuppa, and a tall, handsome man. He, and twelve other intelligent Bocchese, have assumed the direction of the whole insurrection, which is maintained by only 1,800 well-drilled young men. Each of them has a rifle, three or four pistols, (the firearms are all of the newest pattern,) a sword, and a few small sharp daggers, and is clad in the picturesque Oriental costume of the country. They are well provided with food, though they have sent all their cattle, together with their families, to Grahovo, which is on Turkish territory. * * * When a steamer passes through the channel of Cattaro a shot is fired as a signal from each mountain top; and when the vessel is a man-of-war with troops the signal is repeated. The insurgents have made all the roads and mountain paths impassable by covering them with huge rocks, and their camps are surrounded by deep ditches. This makes any attempt to dislodge them very difficult. When the soldiers endeavor to approach them they hurl down stones on their assailants, and many of the troops have already perished in this way." The correspondent adds that from what he has heard among the population, a few reasonable concessions would much more rapidly and effectually put an end to the insurrection than violence. The people, he says, are ready to yield to the authorities and enter the landwehr, provided they are allowed to wear their national costume and arms and are not required to serve beyond the limits of their district. They also ask that their former Governor, Baron FILIPPOVIC, might be sent to them, and positively decline to enter into any negotiations with Herr VON WAGNER, the present head of the Administration in Dalmatia.

Russian Sympathy with the Revolt.

The semi-official *Goloss*, of St. Petersburg, published a curious article the other day, in which it openly expresses its sympathy with the Dalmatian insurgents. The Bocche di Cattaro, it says, and, indeed, the whole of Dalmatia, ought not to belong to Austria at all. "Serious politicians have often shown that Northern Dalmatia properly forms part of Crotia and Slavonia, while its southern portion—*i. e.*, the Bocche—should be annexed to Montenegro, being required as an outlet for its trade with the civilized world." The *Goloss* proceeds to argue that Austria has no historical claim to the territory in question. In the year 1420 the Cattarese submitted to the rule of the Venetian Republic on three conditions—first, that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of the country; second, that the revenues of their country should be applied exclusively for its benefit; and third, that Venice should not transfer Cattaro to the rule of any other Power. In 1797, notwithstanding these conditions, Cattaro was given up to the Austrians. In 1813 the Skouptchina asked for the union of the country with Montenegro, under the protection of Russia, Austria and England; notwithstanding which it passed definitively into the possession of Austria. The article concludes with a sharp criticism of the system of administration pursued by Austria in the district in question. The officials sent to Cattaro, says the *Goloss*, took no pains whatever to study the wants of the people, and made themselves very unpopular by utterly ignoring the claims of the Dalmatian nationality. Whatever justice there may be in these accusations, they certainly come with a very ill grace from a Government whose officials in Poland and the Baltic provinces are doing their utmost to suppress, not only all the national institutions of those countries, but even their language and religion.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

The Dauntless and the Cambria—Letter from James Gordon Bennett—Another Challenge Accepted by the American Yachtsmen.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., has written a long and rather sharp letter to JAMES ASHBURY, of the English yacht *Cambria*, under date of Paris, October, 1869, taking him to task for the manner in which he has given and withdrawn challenges for an ocean race, and the somewhat unreasonable conditions he has almost invariably imposed. In his letter he says:

"In your communication of Sept. 27, you have again given me a list of challenges, five in number. They are as follows:

Race No. 1—A race in the first week in March, 1870, from Ryde round the Isle of Wight, Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement and time allowance; no restriction as to number of hands, canvas or friends; to start from our anchors all canvas down.

Race No. 2.—A race from Ryde round Cherbourg breakwater and back, Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement and time allowance; no restriction as to number of hands, canvas, or friends; to start from our anchors with foresail and mainsail set.

Race No. 3.—About the 7th to the 10th of March a race from Cowes to New-York, a flying start, and no question as to tonnage, time allowances, or restrictions of any description.

Races Nos. 4 and 5.—Two races in New-York waters over the usual course of the New-York Yacht Club, and in accordance with their mode of measurement; time allowances or other usual conditions.

I regret you should have thought it necessary to select March for the ocean race, when June or July would have been a less hazardous, and, to me, far more agreeable season. But as you chose to limit me to the first ten days of that stormy and disagreeable month, I am unwilling to risk another disappointment by altering the date you have suggested. I therefore reply as I have replied before. I decline all your propositions for inland races. For the third time I accept your challenge for an Atlantic Ocean race. I name the course from the Old Head of Kinsale to the Lightship off Sandy Hook; the day of sailing the 8th of March, 1870. I propose to race you for a service of plate of the value of £10,000, £5,000 to be deposited by each of us in such London bank as may be agreed upon, the service of plate to be manufactured as soon as a design is accepted, and to remain in the manufacturer's hands until the race has been decided, and then to receive the necessary inscriptions. I am, like yourself, entirely opposed to betting, but I regard the proposed race as one of sufficient interest to render it desirable that the winner should possess a testimonial worthy of the event. In case, however, you object to the above wager, I will modify it to meet your views; or, if you prefer the contest shall be one of honor merely, let the trophy simply be a set of colors.

Should you again refuse to sail the *Dauntless* an Atlantic Ocean race, you will, I am sure, see that any further communication between us on this subject must be profitless.

As you assume in your latter of Sept. 27 that the *Dauntless* is a representative vessel, I beg to say that I do not claim, and am not entitled to claim, any representative character for my yacht or my races. However unquestioned may be your right to regard the *Cambria* as the champion yacht of England, I certainly make no pretence to regard the *Dauntless* as the champion yacht of America, and in accepting one of your numerous challenges I have done so simply on my own responsibility.

My acceptance of only one of your propositions need not [illegible] English yachts by other and inland contests. You have already, I believe, an engagement for a race in English waters with the *Sappho* next Spring, and I feel confident that you must have so shaped your series of challenges to me of Sept. 27 as to avoid next year a repetition of the annoyance of being compelled to deprive yourself of a race with one yacht on account of pending negotiations with another. At all events, I am quite sure that Mr. DOUGLASS, the owner of the *Sappho*, will adapt the date of his race so as to enable you to leave England on your ocean race with the *Dauntless* on March 8. The New-York Yacht Club have already heartily welcomed you to one or more races in American waters should you cross the Atlantic, and you have now ample time before you to comply strictly with every requirement preliminary to a contest for the *America's* Cup in 1870. I congratulate you, therefore, on the certainty of being able to secure at once for next season all the races with American vessels that you have this season so industriously sought, and so unfortunately missed."

NEW-ZEALAND.

The Earl of Carnarvon on the Policy of the Home Government.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 3.

The Earl of CARNARVON has written a letter on the subject of New Zealand, in the hope that a calm reconsideration of our position in the question may prevent a crisis which we should all deplore. The noble Earl admits, for the sake of his argument, all that has been said about the responsibilities of the colonists which naturally follow from the concession of their claim to virtual independence. Logically, the position which the Home Government has taken is unimpeachable, but there are other considerations which must at least have a share in determining this question. In the Government of a great Empire loyalty and affection are not trifles to be thrown away and resumed at pleasure; and even from a purely material point of view a small outlay now may be found to be ultimately the best economy. "We are arriving," Lord CLARENDON continues, "at a stage when, perhaps, a decision may be forced upon us from a sudden catastrophe within the colony, such as an extensive massacre of settlers, or from a grave political contingency without, such as an appeal by the colonists in their dispair to some foreign power—a contingency which I regret to have heard mooted in this country. But, unless English feeling is strangely altered, we should be slow to acquiesce in either of these conclusions. Logic would be thrown to the winds, and we might find ourselves committed to issues on which it is, perhaps, better not now to speculate. Is, then, any course consistent with honor and sound policy still open to us?" The noble Earl thinks there is. Dismissing as objectionable or impracticable other suggestions, Lord CARNARVON comes to the conclusion that by financial assistance we should give the colonists the means of crushing the insurrection and of placing themselves in a position of permanent defence. He admits the objections to a loan, but one might be justified by special circumstances. Such he believes to have been the recent guarantee to the new Dominion of Canada. It was money well laid out in consolidating the strength, and, as Lord Carnarvon trusts, the enduring union of that noble people with the British Crown, and the present case in New Zealand, though different, is one where a guarantee is fairly applicable; it would satisfy the requirements involved in the doctrine of self-defence; it would only do for our own flesh and blood in an English colony what we have done for far less deserving foreigners half over the world; and looking to the revenue, the population and the resources present and future of the colony, it would not entail upon us any appreciable risk.

KETCHUM'S RELEASE.

His Prison Life and Conduct—Future Plans and Prospects—An Up-Hill Road Before Him.

The heavy and startling defalcations of young EDWARD B. KETCHUM, not four years ago, are still fresh in the recollection of the business community. How he laid deep schemes for his own aggrandizement, involved himself in a tangle of "irregularities," and finally brought ruin to his firm and disgrace upon his head, need not be repeated here. His embezzlements amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and concerned many leading banking and mercantile houses. He was speedily brought to trial, found guilty and sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. In all, twelve indictments were preferred against him, and Ex-Recorder HOFFMAN, in passing sentence, remarked that had he been put on trial upon all the charges, the term of his imprisonment would have extended through the greater part of his life. He was remanded to prison on Dec. 30, 1865.

Last Saturday, after a lapse of three years, ten months and fifteen days, and after the public had nearly forgotten him, a telegram from Sing Sing announced his release by reason of the expiration of his term of sentence. He left the prison quietly and took the late evening down train, without informing any one of his destination. Nor is it known that any friends met or accompanied him. He had intimated once or twice that he should live in a secluded manner somewhere on the Hudson, above New-York, instead of appearing immediately, at least, among his former business associates. To the question whether he would go abroad to live, he replied that his name and misfortune were known in other countries than his own, and there would be no more comfort in residing elsewhere.

During his prison life KETCHUM enjoyed certain privileges and immunities which rarely fall to a convict. This was owing to his excellent conduct during the whole period of his confinement, for he deported himself as a gentleman, say the keepers. He was not punished once in the prison, which fact enabled him to take advantage of the commutation rule, releasing him nearly eight months before his term had expired. It is said that a convict seldom enjoys the benefit of this rule, because of the great difficulty in keeping all the regulations of the prison. KETCHUM was put to the shoemakers' bench when he went to prison, but what proficiency he acquired in the trade could not be learned. It is certain that he had a small library of books in his shop, which he "pegged" away at to no small extent. He did not eat his meals with the regular gangs of prisoners; his letters did not pass through the regular channels; and, in many other respects, he appeared to be a privileged inmate even in that democratic institution, where all hands pride themselves with being on a common level. In regard to his future plans and prospects KETCHUM was very reticent before the prison authorities. That he felt his disgrace was evident, and he once said that he would have to travel an up-hill road hereafter, and feared he could never live down the stigma of his prison life. He maintained also that he never intended to defraud any one in his operations, and had only laid his lines to make money without injury to others. But his plans failed.

Outrage upon an American Schooner at Baracoa.

The schooner *John Atwood*, of Provincetown, which reached this port yesterday from Baracoa, on the northeast of Cuba, in twenty-one days, brings a story of an outrage perpetrated by the military at the latter place. She reports that having obtained the proper clearances from the authorities at Baracoa on Oct. 25, she took a pilot on board and got under weigh. At 6 A. M., while passing the entrance to the harbor, she was hailed by a sentry, who demanded her pass. The Captain told the pilot to explain to him that the pass had, as usual, been left at the consignee's. But, without waiting to hear any explanation, the sentry fired on the schooner, upon which she lowered the lower peak and the men who were towing her were sent ashore for the pass. This, however, did not seem to satisfy the sentry, who again fired and seriously wounded one of the crew named HENRY EDWARDS. Upon examination the bullet was found to have passed through both his thighs, and it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital at Baracoa.

General John E. Wool's Will.

From the Troy Press, Nov. 15.

The will of General WOOL has not yet been opened. It is understood, however, that he has left property to the extent of $[illegible], most of which is in available means. It is said he has bequeathed to his nephews and nieces a large part of it. His homestead, library, paintings, &c., valued with a [illegible] at about $100,000, he leaves to his nephew and namesake, JOHN WOOL GRISWOLD. It also appropriates $50,000 for the erection of a monument to Mrs. WOOL and himself at Oakwood. He also makes the following public bequests: $[illegible] to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; $2,000 to the Troy Orphan Asylum; $2,000 to the Day Home; $2,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum; $5,000 to Williams College.

WASHINGTON.

Conflict of Authority in Philadelphia—The Mission to Ecuador—Health of Mr. Stanton—The President's Thanksgiving Dinner—Americans and Other Nationalities in Palestine—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There is a probability of a conflict of a serious character between the United States and State authorities in Philadelphia. Last week Supervisor LITTON, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, seized a distillery in that city. On Saturday he was arrested by the Sheriff under a warrant charging him with having forcibly invaded the premises seized, without warrant of law.

A CONTRADICTION.

GEORGE L. G. ESTE, late Collector of the Second North Carolina District, publishes a card in answer to the published statements that he was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $60,000, denying their truth, and saying: "There is a deficit in my account as Collector of Internal Revenue of about that sum, caused by two of my deputies. The Government being informed of the fact, have directed all proceedings against me to be stopped, and the deficit I shall make good."

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President this afternoon received a large number of visitors. During the forenoon he had interviews with Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, Mr. BOWLES, of Paris, Secretaries FISH and ROBESON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, General SHERMAN and CHARLES A. PAGE, Esq., late United States Consul at Zurich.

BOOKS CONFISCATED.

The Treasury Department has ordered to be libeled for confiscation, seventeen cases of books, seized in the Burlington, Vt., district, for violation of the Revenue laws by fraudulent undervaluation and other irregularities. They are the same lot hitherto noticed as shipped by a dealer named WORTHINGTON, of Montreal, and intended for the New-York and Boston markets.

THE ECUADOR MISSION.

It is reported that Judge EMBREY, of Kentucky, who was a few days since appointed Minister to Ecuador, will decline that position.

HEALTH OF EX-SECRETARY STANTON.

The public will regret to learn that the health of Ex-Secretary STANTON does not improve. Accompanied by Mrs. STANTON, he called at the Executive Mansion to-day to see Mrs. GRANT.

TORPEDO PRACTICE IN THE NAVY.

The Torpedo Corps of the Navy Department is now in successful operation at Newport Harbor. Lieutenant-Commander MATHEWS has command of the corps, under the orders of the Ordnance Bureau. Secretary ROBESON has directed that when a navy officer is not on regular duty he be ordered for a time to special duty with this corps, so as to learn torpedo practice. The Secretary of War has directed the organization of a torpedo corps, so that officers and men who have charge of coast defences may become familiar with this mode of warfare.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President GRANT will spend Thanksgiving at the Executive Mansion, and has invited the officers of his old staff, with their wives, to dine with him on that day.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

General SCHENCK has purchased one of the elegant brown-stone-front houses on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Massachusetts-avenue, in the most fashionable quarter of the city. The price paid was $32,000. GEORGE T. BROWN, Esq., late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, has sold his fine residence on First-street, Capitol Hill, to Assistant Judge Advocate-General WM. MCKEE DUNN, for $25,000 cash.

CO-OPERATION IN BUYING.

The employes of the Congressional Printing Office have been for two or three years past making experimental efforts at partial coöperation in attaining the necessaries of life at cost, from first hands. Though not always fully successful, the general result has been, nevertheless, very gratifying. In the matter of fuel last Winter, the association known as the Protective League effected an aggregate saving to its two hundred members of nearly $2,500, and it was believed quite as much will result this Winter. The same association is now engaged in procuring flour from the Southwest. One hundred barrels—a car load—of Kentucky white wheat family flour, the best in the country, can be purchased, transported to this city and delivered at the residence of members, for $7 50 per barrel. That number of barrels is now on the road, and will be delivered on or before the 20th inst.

THE AMERICAN COLONY IN PALESTINE.

There is at present a Jewish rabbi in this city from Jerusalem who is delivering a course of lectures on the Holy Land, the first one of which was given last evening. Among the other objects for which he has visited the city is to lay some representations before the President in reference to the condition of the American colony and other nationalities in the Holy Land. He says the colonists look to the United States more than they do to any other country, and have more faith in the ability and inclination of our Government to protect their interests. The rabbi, in compliance with the wishes of these people, will ask the President to use his influence toward securing the appointment and confirmation of a Consular Agent or some other officer, who will see that the rights of the colonists are not infringed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

ILLNESS OF TREASURER SPINNER.

General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is quite ill, and his physician, Dr. BLISS, has requested that he be kept very quiet. He has been unwell for several days, but had attended to his official duties and devoted much time to the preparation of his annual report. To-day, however, he is confined to his room.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced: ORRIN D. ROSE, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Ancona, Italy; JAMES R. WHEELER, of Massachusetts, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamacia, *vice* AARON GREGG, suspended; JOHN C. ROBESON, of Tennessee, United States Consul at Tangier, Morocco, *vice* F. A. MATHEWS, suspended. THOS. B. BELLS has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of New-York, *vice* J. FONDA, resigned. ISAAC D. VOAK has been appointed Assistant Assessor in the Thirtieth District of New-York, and EZRA N. HALL, gauger in the Twenty-eighth District of New-York.

THE TENNESSEE ARMY REUNION.

General Sherman, General Ely S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Assistant Attorney-General T. L. Dickey, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Giles A. Smith, and Third Assistant Postmaster-General Terrill, General Morgan L. Smith, General David Hunter, General Oliver, Professor Eldridge, Colonel J. C. McCoy, of General Sherman's staff, General T. Crittenden and Major Henry Fitch left here this evening for Louisville, Ky., to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place in that city Wednesday. At Baltimore the party will be joined by General F. Kilby Smith, General Bingham, Colonel Know and others; and at Harrisburg by the New-York delegation, consisting of General McDowell, General Ingals, Major DeGras and Mr. W. C. Church. They will go through to Louisville by special car *via* Indianapolis, and return here on Friday or Saturday next.

Terrible Burning Accident.

At 11 o'clock last evening, the clothes of Mrs. [illegible] took fire as she was [illegible] at her residence, No. 37 Charles-street, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned about the body that no hopes of her recovery are entertained.

MEXICO.

Ministerial Crisis—Lerdo's Policy Triumphant—A General Amnesty Proposed—The Clergy and Masonry—Mexican Finances—Mr. Seward in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The country is once more on the eve of a revolution, owing to the discord existing among the Ministers. LERDO's ambition knows no bounds, and he will not permit either the Ministers or his tool, the President, to inaugurate or carry out any measures of which he may disapprove. That he is the most talented of all cannot be gainsaid; but he is also the most unscrupulous. Some people think he is ambitious to occupy the Presidential chair; but LERDO, being virtually the President already, has no need of taking hold of a position which can only bring him blame if any measures miscarry, and deprive him of many opportunities of making hay while the sun shines.

The Press in general is hostile to Mr. ROMERO, attacking him furiously; but they forget that the success of a Financial Minister must of necessity be united with the means to carry out the proposed plans. Mexico has very little money and many necessities, few honest employes in her Custom Houses and hundreds of thieves; and it is therefore not astonishing that ROMERO should cut a sorry figure in the eyes of a public, who expect that a Minister of Finance must be a fool if he cannot supply all the funds demanded. The *Siglo* newspaper, speaking of ROMERO, says: "Enough has been said about the inconvenience of ROMERO remaining Minister of the Treasury—enough, indeed, to have led that gentleman to retire already from a position, which, beyond doubt, is far above his abilities." ZARCO, of the *Siglo*, is no friend of ROMERO, because the latter refused to favor ZARCO's plans, and hence the incessant attacks. But ZARCO has another end in view. He wishes to oust LERDO TEJADA and to try to become the Premier of Mexico. ZARCO is a very able man, and according to popular report, very honest for a Mexican.

MANUEL SAANEDRA has been appointed Minister of Fomento. This is another victory for LERDO, and ZAMACONA's aspirations are once more nipped in the bud. With the army at his command, LERDO may laugh at every movement made against him, and should the crisis really culminate, its only effect will be that LERDO will form another Ministry filled with his personal friends and adherents, and bid defiance to all parties, including that which now supports him. At the same time LERDO has managed to make himself a favorite to a certain extent with the leaders of the Conservative and Church Party, who favor

A GENERAL AMNESTY

to all political offenders, including the EX-Ministers of MAXIMILIAN. The *Revista Publica* is advocating this measure with warmth, and proposes the following as a basis for the general amnesty, which may be considered as the price to be paid to the EX-Imperialists, &c., for keeping quiet:

1. A general amnesty to be granted to every person who directly or indirectly may have participated in any political affair previous to the publication of this decree.

2. This amnesty is not to exclude any claims presented by a third person for demands or to lessen the responsibility of those who had public funds in charge.

3. All laws relating to excessive fines and confiscations of property to be declared null and void according to article 22 of the Constitution.

4. The persons comprised in this amnesty are to enjoy also the rights and franchises said to have all obligations recognized by law and the Constitution as belonging to native Mexicans. The military officers are to be granted their discharges or unlimited furloughs, or are to be retired according to law, unless called into service. The civil and medical and diplomatic officers are to enjoy a pension in conformity to law.

Some of the Red Republicans opened their eyes when they saw this proposition so plainly heralded, which demanded nothing less than that the Mexican people should not only pardon those who, in company with the French, tried to rob them of their independence, but pay them besides. How nice it would be, they say, to pay MARQUEZ or any of that ilk; perhaps we ought to send a pension to CARLOTTA. The truth, however, is, that the largest portion of the intelligent Mexicans belong to the party advocating this amnesty. For some time after the departure of the French they were powerless to exert any influence or make themselves heard, because their opponents, flushed with success, with the prestige of recent victories and the assistance of the masses, drove everything before them. But now affairs have changed again, and the conservative faction is heard once more. Under the disguise of modesty and religious sentiment, this party works silently and surely among all classes of the population, attacking only indirectly the parties now in power; and not desiring any revolution or popular manifestations, they nevertheless managed to throw the seeds of discord among their opponents, thus dividing the opposition and gaining partisans. The priests are also trying to reconquer their lost influence and bring the ignorant portion of the Mexicans, who had been partially weaned from their deference to the cassock, by the example set them by the French, back again to the folds of the Church. The Bishop of Vera Cruz, Mr. PEREDO, has been preaching flaming political sermons, intended to excite the populace, and especially directed against

THE MASONS.

The Mexico and Vera Cruz journals are indignant, the *Progresso* of Vera Cruz attacking the Bishop and his anti-Masonic sermon in the most approved fashion. A journal of Orizaba says these particular sermons are very old and the clergy have the right to preach them. This is true tolerance. A Mexico journal, referring to the same matter says, it does not matter whether the Bishop preaches political sermons or not; one must not get excited over such nonsense. Why should the Bishops and priests not talk about politics? They have just as much right to preach what they like as journalists have to write what they like. Let Bishop PEREDO say what he pleases, as at the utmost words are only wind; but let him beware of taking hold of the musket, as in that case the affair assumes an entirely different aspect, and not even the faithful, who now listen to him, would like then to follow in the footsteps of their pastor.

JURY TRIALS.

Trial by jury has not yet made much headway in Mexico, although numerous cases are decided in this manner. A journal, speaking of trials by jury, makes the following very pertinent remarks, which deserve a more than passing consideration, and ought to be of influence in other countries besides Mexico. The journal refers to several trials of rape cases which have lately been tried by jury, and adds:

"In these trials, not only the victim has been presented in person, but also all the shameful details proper to such crimes, and which always cause comments by the audience, where compassion only is not the predominating topic. The victim, therefore, suffers a second violation—that of the shame of being exposed to the public. This involves a principle of injustice which would be avoided if such trials were held in secret, a proceeding which would at the same time secure respect for the feelings of the outraged woman, and avoid the propagation of immoral and low sentiments among the young."

This is all very fine, no doubt, if the editors of the journal did not have another end in view; that of favoring the Anti-Republican Party, and using every means to give a fling at jury trials, or at anything else where publicity holds up the corruption and immorality of the largest portion of the Mexicans.

MEXICAN FINANCES.

I can do no better than give the following extracts from the *two Republics* on Mexican finances:

"It is an undeniable fact that all the efforts of past Mexican Governments and the Secretaries of the Hacienda have failed in the task of attempting to propose ways and means to sustain the Government and the national credit. During these periods of the past, the people have been compelled to submit to all kinds of irregular duties, 'extraordinary taxes,' 'forced loans,' and other unconstitutional measures for raising funds to carry on the Governments. This irregular and unconstitutional mode of procedure, not only ruined many fortunes, but prostrated the industry of the country and utterly paralyzed commerce. Notwithstanding this absolute exercise of powers, these Governments have been invariably in a state of bankruptcy, and at all times unable to meet their most sacred engagements. During these periods the nation was reduced almost to pauperism, breeding dissatisfaction, faction and revolution. These, upon the pretext of claims against it, and fraudulent debts created by these miserable shadows of Governments, culminated in the late disastrous intervention. The Minister of Hacienda appears again before the Congress of the nation with his budget and his initiatives, by which he hopes to relieve the nation from its present pecuniary distress and to place it upon a prosperous basis for the future. Mr. ROMERO has shown by his past management of this important subject, by his ability to keep the nation alive under the deplorable condition in which he found it, without resorting to extreme measures; by his skill, in addition to paying off some former indebtedness, that he has made the finances of the country a subject of investigation, and has made himself master of the situation, if he is only sustained by Congress. He appears before that body with certain of those initiatives, which he had submitted to a former Congress, with an opinion opposed by additional arguments and reflection. He submits them again, under the conviction that they are the best measures which he can propose, and now all depends upon the action of that body—irretrievable bankruptcy on the one hand, or a gradual return to solvency and credit on the other.

The burden of Mr. ROMERO's report, and the leading features of his initiatives, are those on mining. He regards it not only as a source of fair revenue, which would increase annually, but as a source of wealth to the country, and of employment and happiness to the people. Many mines which yielded immensely have come to a standstill, owing to the taxes imposed by the Government. This question can be sunstantially solved by a perusal of the labor of the Junta de Impuestos, appointed by the Junta de Mineros, which by the direction of the Ministerio de Hacienda, Mr. MANUEL ROMERO, convened in the latter part of last year, and on the 28th of the same month gave their opinion as to the obstructions impeding successful mining. They clearly showed that on the legal intrinsic value of thousand marcs of the law of *doce dineros*, being $9,515 80, miners had to pay $562 50 as duty, and $951 58 for cottage, leaving $8,262 08, losing thereby almost eleven per cent. on all silver!"

The following laws are proposed by ROMERO:

First—The free circulation, without embarrassments, of all classes of merchandise throughout the entire Republic, and free exportation without any obstructions.

Second—Protection of national products.

Third—A complete estimate of the mineral resources and of the state of the mines, to be based on reliable data and information, and to be continued so as to answer the requirements of the age.

Fourth—The bringing of the income of the Treasury to a fair standard with its expenses, and the providing for a sinking fund from which to gradually liquidate the public debt, and which will result in raising the public credit.

Times are the results that our Financial Minister is aiming at, and which Congress can establish by adopting his initiatives.

MR. SEWARD IN MEXICO.

Mr. SEWARD has met with brilliant receptions in Mexico. The people consider him the guardian angel of Mexico, and the only foreigner who has ever tried to do anything for the Mexicans. His whole trip has been a royal ovation, the people crowding around to get a sight at him. The *Lucas Gomez* of Guadalajara says concerning this:

"The State and Federal Governments have resolved, it appears, to confer all due honors upon the distinguished Secretary of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON, during his trip through the State territory, for, as we have been informed, an escort of 300 cavalry, composed of Federal and State troops, has been sent to receive Mr. SEWARD as soon as he reaches the limits of Jalisco, and to accompany him to this city, where he will be received with becoming splendor."

A body guard has accompanied him since his arrival, and the capital will be illuminated when he reaches it. Public feasts are expected to be given, and the theatres to be thrown open to the populace gratis.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A memorial has been presented to the National Congress by Mr. JUAN MANUEL DE SEVILLA, and in the name of Mr. HENRY NORTON & Co., asking a privilege for thirty-five years to construct a submarine telegraph between Mexico and the United States.

During the recent trip of the President to Tlaxcala, the public has been able to see some very curious objects of antiquity that exist in the municipal palace of said city. The flag of HERNAN CORTES, the pictures of the four Senators of the Republic, the real instrument called *tepanartle*, blankets with hieroglyphics, parchments and other interesting papers.

A monument will be erected to the memory of MIGUEL HIDALGO, the patriot priest of Mexico.

The commercial statistics of the State of Oaxaca show the total value of exports to be $827,000, and the imports $1,200,000, resulting in a loss to the wealth of the State of $553,000 per annum.

COAHUILA.

The inhabitants of this frontier State are suffering the horrors of an Indian invasion. Bands of Indians from the plains of New-Mexico, during their inroads, have penetrated even to the confines of the State of Zacatecas, carrying off horses and cattle and killing all persons they encountered. Residents in

CHIHUAHUA

encounter insecurity to life and property from the same cause. From

MICHOACAN

advices reach the capital to the effect that in Zamora, a district in the northwest part of this State, General RONDA and Colonel CERVIN DE LA MERO are heading a *pronunciamiento* against the State authorities, by reason of some obnoxious local laws, rather than against the Federal Government. The uprising is purely local and not popular in other parts of the State. Telegrams from Guadalajara and advices from other parts of the State of

JALISCO

state that on the 23d of October a vessel landed at a port on the seacoast near Compostela a company of Americans, well armed and provided with ammunition of war; they were to join PLACIDO VEGA. This personage has, it is said, in view a raid on Mazatlan.

The diligence from the City of Mexico to Guadalajara was robbed at the Garita de San Pedro last week. The passengers defended themselves, and drove off the robbers with loss. Unfortunately, one of the passengers, wounded in the hand, was obliged to submit to an amputation at Guadalajara. The soldiers at Las Cruces who mutinied were forced to this extreme measure not by Colonel IBER, the same who was shot a while since at the capital for being involved in the conspiracy of September, nor by any other insurgent agent or chief, but by hunger. The commissariat was supplied and the outbreak quelled. Highway robberies and even personal difficulties are magnified by the opposition journals into *pronunciamientos*, and are cited as so many proofs of the weakness and incapacity of the Juarez Government to protect life and property in the distant States of the Mexican Republic. On the other hand the Government organs admit that uprisings take place in various sections of the Republic, but at the same time assert they are quelled without difficulty as soon as Government receive notice thereof, and can send troops to the localities where the troubles exist. They mention as examples the results of the Indian war in Chiapas, the troubles between State and Federal authorities in Queretaro, the *pronunciamientos* in San Luis Potosi, the revolution in Tamaulipas and the conspiracy in the capital in September, all of which were effectually put down.

PORTO CARRERO.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard's Visit to Washington.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Nov. 13.

Hon. H. W. HILLIARD arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and, we learn, brings a very encouraging account of the state of affairs at the capital. It will be remembered that Mr. HILLIARD was a member of the Committee appointed by the National Commercial Convention, which assembled in Louisville last month, to proceed to Washington, wait upon President GRANT and express to him the thanks of that body for the kindly message which he had sent by telegraph upon its assemblage. The interview between the Committee and the President, and the sentiments uttered upon that occasion have already reached us through means of the telegraph. But there are other incidents which, we are informed, transpired during the visit of Mr. HILLIARD to Washington, and which will, we think, prove of interest to our readers. While at the capital Mr. HILLIARD was the guest of Chief Justice CHASE, mingled freely with some of the most prominent members of the Republican Party, and had excellent opportunities of ascertaining public opinion on a most important question. From what he saw and heard, he thinks that the policy of the Administration in relation to the South has undergone—or is undergoing—a very material change for the better. The President and many members of his Cabinet intend to use no more harsh measures toward the South, and milder counsels will prevail.

But the most remarkable thing that took place during his visit was a conversation between himself, General GARFIELD, the great Ohio Radical, and a very prominent member of Congress, and Chief Justice CHASE. Of course the topic most of the discussion was the question of [illegible]

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution at Edwardsville, Ill., of William Bell for the Murder of Herman Wendell—Bell Launched into Eternity Protesting Innocence of the Crime for Which he Suffered.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 13.

Yesterday, at Edwardsville, in the County of Madison and State of Illinois, about twenty miles distant from St. Louis, WILLIAM BELL suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of one HERMAN WENDELL, of that county, on Saturday night, Nov. 21, 1868. The killing was done at a house occupied by WENDELL, his wife, her father, (CASPAR HOOFENDECK,) and a part of the time by an unmarried daughter of HOOFENDECK, and WILLIAM BELL, the executed man, who as a woodchopper and common laborer, boarded in the family. Feuds were of frequent occurrence in the family, in which WENDELL, his wife, her father and BELL were all more or less implicated, and it is said, and has been so proven, that the old man HOOFENDECK always sided with BELL, repeatedly declaring that WENDELL was a trifling, good-for-nothing fellow. On Friday preceding the murder Mrs. WENDELL and her father (HOOFENDECK) came to St. Louis, and on Saturday night (but at what hour is not known) WENDELL was killed and his body concealed. On Sunday night or Monday morning BELL told some of the neighbors that WENDELL had come to St. Louis also, but on the return of Mrs. WENDELL and her father without WENDELL, suspicions were aroused. These impressions were intensified by some remarks that BELL had made in regard to WENDELL on the occasion of a difficulty that had previously occurred between the three men, WENDELL, HOOFENDECK and BELL. Search was at once commenced for WENDELL, and his remains were found buried in a hog pen, a few yards from the house, and into which BELL had been seen by the neighbors to throw stalks, corn husks, &c., which act first directed attention to that particular place. The neighbors making the search also found a pair of pants, or sears, came first to one of the murdered man's hands, and at once quitted their search and notified the authorities at Edwardsville. BELL was committed to jail to await the finding of the Grand Jury at the May Term, 1869, of the Madison Circuit Court. At that session of the Court a true bill was found against him, and he was remanded to jail to await the October Term of the Court for trial.

At BELL's trial he put in the plea of not guilty, which plea he maintained up to the very last—his last words from the scaffold being, "I am innocent."

BELL'S STATEMENT.

WILLIAM BELL was born in Nashville, Tenn., and, to the best of his knowledge, was about 37 or 38 years of age at the time of his execution. His parents moved from Nashville to Saline County, in this State, about 1833-4, when he was quite a child, and about that time his father died. When he was about 16 years of age his mother went on a visit to Tennessee to collect some money due her, and the last ever heard of her she had collected the money and took passage on a boat for home, and the presumption was that she had been robbed and murdered. Hearing nothing of their mother, BELL and his brother and two sisters found homes where and as best they could. On one of the calls for troops, he enlisted in a Nevada regiment for three years, or during the war, but was honorably discharged in December, 1865. After his discharge he remained in Nevada until November, 1867, when he returned to this county to visit his brother and his two sisters. The murder was committed on the night of the 21st of November, 1868. At that time he was boarding with WENDELL. On the day before, WENDELL's wife and her father had gone to St. Louis. BELL's work was about half a mile from WENDELL's house, and he went to the house every day for his dinner. On the day preceding the night on which the murder was committed, he had gone home and eaten his dinner, after which he lay down and smoked, as was his custom, and then got on a hand-car and went down to look at some timber on the line of the Decatur Railroad. WENDELL went along, and, after looking at the timber for some time, they went back to the house, from whence BELL returned to his work. In about two hours after, WENDELL went to where he (BELL) was chopping, when BELL told him he could have part of his job; they looked around awhile, and about four or five o'clock returned to the house together; they got their suppers; while WENDELL milked the cow and went for a bucket of water, BELL chopped some wood for the fire, and then filled his pipe and lay down upon the bed; after BELL had washed the dishes and put the house to rights, there was a knock on the door, and WENDELL said "Come in;" the door opened and two strange men came in and took seats in front of the fire, and engaged in conversation; WENDELL had a shot-gun hanging over the fireplace; and one of the men asked WENDELL if he would trade it for a pistol, to which he replied he would trade anything he had. The stranger handed WENDELL his pistol and then took down the shot-gun, and said he would "trade for $2 to boot." WENDELL took the pistol over to the bed where BELL was reclining, and asked his advice. BELL told him he thought it would be a good trade, and lent WENDELL $2 to pay the difference. After the exchange had been made, one of the strangers drew a bottle out of his pocket. BELL got up off the bed and they all drank. After this BELL went back to bed and left the others sitting by the fire. He went to sleep, but was awakened after a while by some noise, and jumping up, he sprung out of bed, and as he was in the act of reaching under the bed for his shoes, the door opened and one of the men came in, when BELL asked him what was the matter. The stranger told him to shut up and keep still, or he would shoot him. Just then the other strange man came in, and the first one asked him, "How's your man?" to which he replied, "the last breath has left the —— and he will never kill another brother of mine." The last man that came in then stooped down before the fire and seemed to be reloading the gun, after which he rose up and placed it across the corner of the table, with the muzzle pointing directly at BELL, and said they had intended to kill them both—meaning WENDELL and BELL—but if BELL would promise secrecy they would allow him to escape. After this they sat down before the fire again, and all three drank together, and BELL asked them if he might get up and wind the clock, to which they assented. Soon after this BELL went back to bed, but could not sleep. At times one or the other of the men would get up and go out of the house, and about 1 or 2 o'clock one of them brought in two sticks six or seven feet in length and some boards, and asked BELL if there were any nails about the house, and he told them to look under the cupboard. They got the nails and nailed the boards on the sticks, and about 3 or 4 o'clock one of them said, "Let us go and carry him off." After they left the house BELL got up and watched them, and thought they went down toward the timber. They were not gone long until one of them came back, and then the other, when they again sat down by the fire, and remained until about 6 o'clock, when one of them got up and asked BELL where WENDELL's clothes were. He pointed them out to him, and they went and took them down. One of them tried on the hat and said it was "too good to rot in the ground." They then asked for a spade, which BELL told them that they would find at the side of the house. They then went away, and BELL did not see them again until late on Sunday night, when they returned. On Sunday morning BELL got up, fed the hogs, milked the cow and got his breakfast, giving a negro who lived near and who had come over for the purpose, three pints of milk. He remained alone all that day, but at night some neighboring boys came over and sat till about 9 o'clock, and then went home. After they had gone BELL went to bed, and between 11 and 12 o'clock the strange visitors of the night before returned, and said they had just finished putting him away. They remained an hour or so, and then, reminding BELL of his promise to secrecy, got up and went away, and BELL has never seen them since. After they had gone BELL returned to bed, and spent the night in thinking what he should do, but finally made up his mind to keep his promise. Mrs. WENDELL and her father returned from St. Louis on Monday, when BELL told them WENDELL had gone to St. Louis. BELL continued his work, but on going to Edwardsville for some tobacco was arrested and held in custody.

The above is BELL's history of the murder, and from it the reader may draw his own inferences and conclusions.

BELL'S PERSONNEL.

BELL was about six feet in height, with a rather slender form, and of handsome proportions, and was a phrenological study. His head was small and ill-shaped; his countenance almost expressionless, and in the little that was visible one could perceive neither warmth, pity or humanity. He had a cold, vicious look. His hair was auburn; forehead narrow, long and receding; eyes gray, small, close together, slow in their movement, withered in appearance, far back in the head and indicative of malice and wickedness. His nose was large, prominent, with clinched nostrils; mouth large and illshaped; chin heavy and good; face shallow and hollow, slightly crooked, with a pale rose tinge on cheek bone.

From some cause, known, perhaps, to no one but himself, BELL doggedly kept his arrest, and the facts that led to it, a secret from his brother and sisters until after his trial, conviction and sentence; when he made a confession to be written, (for he had no education and could not read,) to them a letter, of which the following is a copy:

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31, '69.

DEAR SISTER: I am in jail on the charge of murder. I [illegible]

[illegible] next trial. [illegible] hope [illegible] Dwight Townsend [illegible] friends as to Congress [illegible] year, and they [illegible] for [illegible] by [illegible] election as [illegible] Y. [illegible] boat, a very [illegible] to [illegible] the young lieutenant [illegible] Captain [illegible] and to follow [illegible] the [illegible] offered [illegible] Several days were spent by mutual friends in attempting to open the way to an explanation and then an apology, but without the hoped for pacific result, and the consequence was the cartel referred to, which has not been accepted, and we dare say will not be, but whether this is to be the last of the affair or not our present information does not fall to record.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

It is Permitted to Resume its Business—Newly-Adopted Rules and Restrictions.

An executive session of the Gold Board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. F. UNDERHILL in the chair, to consider the expediency of allowing the Gold Exchange Bank to resume its accept connection with the bank, and to hear the report of the Committee to whom the subject was referred at a previous meeting. Mr. R. L. EDWARDS, of the Committee, (who are, as well, the directors of the new Clearing House, which was to have been established,) submitted a report recommending that the bank be permitted to resume clearing for the Board, under certain rules and restrictions, which were as follows:

1. Orders and statements for clearing shall be similar to those heretofore used.

2. All statements for clearing shall be presented at the New-York Gold Exchange Bank Clearing Department at or before 12:30 o'clock P. M.

3. Payments of all balances due to the bank must be made at the time that the statements are handed in; if currency, by certified checks; if gold, by coin, certified checks or certificates of deposit.

4. In case of failure to make general clearings by 2 o'clock P. M., notice shall be posted in the bank and in the Gold Exchange rooms announcing such fact, and all checks, currency, United States Treasury gold certificates, statements and orders belonging to dealers shall be immediately returned to them when called for.

5. None but members and associate members of the New-York Gold Exchange shall be allowed the privilege of the Clearing Department, except the parties to whom such privilege has been heretofore granted. After some discussion this rule was amended so as to read: "None but members," &c., the final clause, commencing with the word "except" being entirely done away with.)

6. The charge for clearing shall be at the rate of $1 for each $100,000.

7. All dealers who have entered amounts due from or to them on their statements will be held responsible for the same, and must immediately upon notification from the bank make good any errors in the statement of the dealer, with the balance due, be not presented at the bank before 1 o'clock P. M., the dealer shall be considered to have failed for Clearing House certificates, and shall be excluded from the privileges of the Clearing Department.

8. In case the dealer fails to present his statement by 12:30 P. M. with the balance due the bank, a fine of $25 shall be imposed.

9. For each and every error in his statement the dealer shall be fined $5.

10. The bank shall pay all balances due its dealers in checks on the Metropolitan National Bank, payable to the order of the dealers, but in no case shall the bank make any payment of balances due dealers until all balances due the bank from dealers shall have been paid in.

The report excited a lively discussion. Mr. COLGATE, of COLGATE, DARROW & Co., moved that it be printed for the benefit of members, and that the matter be postponed ten days. He said that a large number of banks were ready to accept the certified checks of dealers, and thought there was no necessity that the Gold Exchange Bank should again commence clearing. Indeed, he had been told by a member of Congress that should the Board resume its old relations with the bank, Congress would take measures to suppress the Board itself, and charge ¼ of 1 per cent. on every transaction made by members. Mr. VAN SCHAICK supported Mr. COLGATE's motion, but finally the report was adopted, and the rules were submitted to a vote and adopted *seriatim*.

A letter was read from Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, announcing that the bank would be ready to resume clearing on Wednesday morning. Some one suggested that perhaps before the bank resumed it would be well to submit a report as to its condition to the Board. The suggestion was subsequently embodied in a request.

Mr. KEPLER, of the Arbitration Committee, presented a communication from Messrs. WM. HEATH & Co. relative to their difficulties with W. T. LIVERMORE & Co. The difficulty arose from the transactions of Friday, Sept. 24, and the substance of the communication was that HEATH & Co. refused to submit the affair to the Arbitration Committee, preferring rather to trust to the law. The communication was referred back to the Committee, and the Board adjourned.

Speed of Ocean Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest to your correspondent, "M.J.B.," that to commence a discussion by imputing unworthy motives to his opponent and then misquoting his statements, is not generally considered handsome?

I had not the slightest intention, and made no attempt, ("weak" or otherwise,) to detract from the credit of Captain DUCHESNE or the *Pereire*.

I know him to be a "gallant" and accomplished sailor, who would scorn to wear laurels he had not fairly won, and of the ship I am as proud as of her sisters, the *Scotia, Russia, City of Paris* and many others, all admirable specimens of Clyde workmanship.

I wished merely to correct what appeared to me to be an error upon a point of some interest, and did not mention Captain DUCHESNE's name.

So much for motives. Now, "M.J.B." charges me with "erroneously stating the distance between Queenstown and Brest at 151 instead of 208 miles."

I have not said a word on that item. My construction was and is that Brest is only 151 miles further than Queenstown taking New-York as the starting point, and that the *Russia* could have run that distance in about ten hours. Queenstown and Brest might be 500 miles apart, and yet equidistant from New-York.

The *Russia's* published log shows that she made 3,610 miles to Queenstown, which is considerably above the "average" per hour. "M.J.B." allows her, and I must therefore reassert that her ocean passage is quicker than the *Pereire's*.

Yours respectfully,
H.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

The County Canvassers.

The County Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the Eighth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. A protest was received from W. H. ROONEY, a candidate for member of Assembly in the Third District, claiming that he had received more than sufficient votes to elect him to said office; that in said district more than 3,000 illegal and fraudulent votes were cast and counted for OWEN CAVANAGH, who claims to have been elected, and that many votes were cast for the protestant which were changed by the Inspectors of Election and others to those for said CAVANAGH. The protestant therefore asks that he may be declared elected member of Assembly from the Third District.

The protest was laid over and the Board adjourned to this morning.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the Chair.

Mr. PINCKNEY presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to inform this Board of the number of leases of wharves, piers and slips made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during 1869, the names of the persons to whom such leases were given, and the terms of such leases.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a remonstrance against the paving of Dominick-street with Belgian pavement. The remonstrances say that the repaving of the street is quite unnecessary, as they will show if an opportunity is given them of being heard.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Streets, and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen also met, but did nothing beyond receiving an invitation to review the First Division National Guard, on Evacuation Day, the 26th inst.

The Judicial Powers of Aldermen.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge BEDFORD, in the case of Commissioners of Charities and Correction *vs.* WM. E. VAN HAUTEN, appellant, rendered the following decision:

This is an appeal in bastardy from an order of filiation made by JAMES E. COULTER, one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York, on the 31st day of August, 1869. The facts in this case are admitted by the appellant, but he denies the power and authority of Alderman COULTER to make such order of filiation. I have no doubt that the Aldermen of this City have all the powers of the Justices of the Peace. These powers were conferred upon them by the first Charter, and have been confirmed to them by subsequent legislation; but by chapter 806, Laws of 1866, (page 1,056, section 1,) it is provided that "any proceeding now authorized to be taken before any two *Police Justices* in said City, may hereafter be taken before any of said Justices, and any action upon or in furtherance of any such proceeding so taken before any one of said Justices, may be done by the said Justice within the same power, force and effect that it may now be done by any two of said Justices," &c. Previous to the enactment of that law of 1866, it required two Justices to make any order of filiation, and if the wording had been "any two Justices," instead of *two Police Justices*, I should have no doubt on the subject; but this law restricted its operation to the City of New-York, and the officers therein named, to whom this power is given, being distinctly stated as Police Justices, raises so much doubt that I have come to the conclusion to quash the order of filiation. The

[illegible] to bastardy (R. S., 2 vol., p. 813, [illegible] provides that if the Court of Sessions [illegible] order of filiation and maintenance for [illegible] reason than upon the merits and the [illegible] such Court shall proceed and make an [illegible] of filiation in the same manner as [illegible] Justices of the Peace may by law, &c.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Howard's Complicity in the Conspiracy—Further Evidence Elicited Yesterday—How the Proofs of Spurious Claims were Distributed—Blatchford's Whereabouts Undiscovered.

An examination in the case of FRANCIS A. HOWARD, alleged to have assisted in the drawback frauds while acting as a clerk in the office of Internal Revenue at Washington, was commenced before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon. Judge FITZPATRICK conducted the prosecution, being assisted by Mr. PURDY. Previously to calling the first witness to the stand, the District-Attorney introduced the fraudulent certificates and claim papers used in Saturday's proceedings as evidence in the case under consideration. He also produced five checks, dated at different times between March and December, 1867, stating that he proposed to show by them that HOWARD received bribes from the principal drawback conspirators for services rendered them.

William J. Kerr, called for the Government, testified: Knew Howard in the employ of R. B. Caldwell & Co. in 1868; their place of business was in Pearl-street; entered their employ in 1865; first saw Howard in Caldwell's office at No. 220 Pearl-street in the latter part of 1866; he came there for the purpose of having a talk with Caldwell; I saw him there several times; I understood that he was chief clerk in Commissioner Rollins' Department at Washington in 1868; I saw him dictate to Caldwell how to make the drawback claims; (witness shown a fraudulent certificate); these are Howard's initials; the check dated March 5, 1867, was paid to Howard for passing a claim entered against the Government in the name of J. E. Fisher; he received ten per cent of the amount of the claim as his commission; I signed a check for him for passing the claim of Joseph T. Wellwood; the latter was my partner; Howard asked me who it was that signed the claims; I said that it was a myth; saw checks written by R. B. Caldwell and sent to Howard at Washington; he had a private post office during the time that he was a Government officer; I saw Howard's indorsement on the backs of checks while making up Caldwell's balances; know Howard's handwriting very well; the frauds amounted to between $200,000 and $250,000; S. T. Blatchford's name and Howard's name appeared in Caldwell's books; the party who produced the revenue certificates received 40 per cent. of the money derived from the fraudulent claims; Caldwell kept 40 per cent. for himself; the other 20 per cent. went for expenses; Blatchford and Howard each 10 per cent. for their services, the money being reckoned as expenses; a man named Chas. F. Squires procured the certificates.

At the close of the direct examination KORN was subjected to a sharp cross-examination by Mr. BUCK, defendant's counsel. No new facts were developed, however. The case was finally adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BLATCHFORD.

The mystery in regard to BLATCHFORD was not cleared up yesterday, although keen and strenuous efforts were made to find him on the part of United States detectives. Inquiries were made at his residence in this City concerning him, but they failed to elicit any satisfactory intelligence, beyond the fact that he was as ignorant about him as any one else. Unless he turns up to-day there will be good evidence for presuming that he has fled from the City.

The Presbyterian Union—Interchange of Greetings.

The following telegraphic communication has passed between the students of Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries in reference to the recent union of the Old School and New School bodies of the Presbyterian Church:

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12, 1869.

Princeton to Union. Greeting:

We are now one in name as in heart. God bless you and help us with our united ranks to press on with vigor for His greater glory.

C. E. NEVIN GREGORY,
CHAS. H. BURR, JR.,
W. H. CABB,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

Union to Princeton. Greeting:

Wherefore, dearly beloved, let us endeavor "to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." For we are "one body" and there is "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." May the God of our fathers bless you and us and prepare us to glorify His name.

LEWIS LAMPMAN,
G. N. SNYDER,
J. M. THOMPSON,
} Committee.

A New Commercial Enterprise—A Step in the Right Direction.

The late Commercial Convention at Louisville took very strong ground in favor of the project proposed by the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of this City. T. CLARK, Esq., the special delegate of the Board of Directors, received flattering attentions from the Convention, and his statement of the purposes entertained by the Company was indorsed by the entire assemblage. It is intended to establish an American line of steamships between New-York, Norfolk, Port Royal, S. C., Brunswick, Ga., and Cadiz, Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste, and other Mediterranean ports of Southern Europe, Port Said, and other ports of Northern Africa, through the Suez Canal to the East Indies, whereby the great staples of the Southern States of the Union may have direct conveyance to the markets of Europe, and a large emigration of the industrial classes from the south of Europe into the United States.

The Convention heartily approved the objects of the Company, and recommended the Southern States to give it such material aid by issuing their bonds, and by giving a bounty, *per capita*, for able-bodied immigrants introduced by the Company, and to assist in providing a sinking fund for its benefit. It also recommended Congress to authorize the Postmaster-General to give to it the conveyance of the mails. The Chamber of Commerce of this city, some months since, approved highly of the purposes of the new organization, and recommended it to the consideration of Congress. The Company proposes to build fourteen iron steamships, all of American materials, to be owned and built in the United States, and to be sailed under the national flag. These vessels are to be of such model and tonnage that experience has demonstrated to be most advantageous for freight and passengers, with all modern improvements. The designs are now nearly ready. The ships will be uniform, and named after the various States of the Union, beginning with Tennessee, and continued in order of procedure in which the several States shall pass the enactments recommended by the Louisville Convention to aid in introducing immigrants into their territory, and to restore the former prestige of our commercial marine.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following unsafe buildings have been reported to the Superintendent of Public Buildings during the week ending Nov. 15:

Nov. 9, Nos. 318, 126 Chrystie-street; front and south side wall badly bulged; rear wall badly bulged and cracked, and in a very dangerous condition. Nov. 12, Nos. 319, 636 Sixth-street; front wall badly cracked and out of plumb; unsafe and dangerous. Nov. 13, Nos. 320, 304 Cherry-street; timbers of building are all rotten; liable to fall at any moment. Nov. 13, Nos. 321, 138 Leonard-street; front wall overhanging and dangerous. Nov. 15, Nos. 322, 13, 15 and 17 Jacob-street; front of buildings very much bulged. Nov. 15, Nos. 323, 54 Frankfort-street; building cracked and settled. Nov. 15, Nos. 324, 2 York-street; rear wall settled and cracked.

The Sub-Treasurership — Mr. Folger Sworn In.

Owing to the death of General BUTTERFIELD's father yesterday, no business was transacted at the Sub-Treasurer's office. Senator CHAS. J. FOLGER, the new incumbent, appeared at the Treasury building in the afternoon for the first time, but remained there a short time only. He will probably not assume his official duties for a day or two. The report that the gold in the vaults was to be counted yesterday and to-day proves to have been incorrect. It is not known whether Mr. FOLGER will have it done when he takes charge. Mr. FOLGER appeared in the District Court yesterday morning and took the oath of office as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, before Judge BLATCHFORD. His bond was approved on Saturday. It is in the penal sum of $400,000. His bondsmen are Edwin D. Morgan, Moses Taylor, John A. Stewart, James H. Banker, John C. Green, John T. Terry, W. H. Macy and J. Boorman Johnston.

The American Architects' Convention—Opening Session To-Day.

The American Institute of Architects begins its third annual Convention at the rooms of the New-York Chapter, No. 935 Broadway, at 2 P. M. to-day, when the annual address will be delivered by the President, RICHARD UPJOHN, Esq. The sessions will continue to-morrow, at 11 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., at the last of which the closing address is to be delivered by E. L. GODKIN, Esq. Several papers of importance in connection with the profession of architecture will be read during the pendency of the Convention. The Institute is an organization very comprehensive in its nature, having for its objects to unite in fellowship the architects of this continent, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession. The means whereby it proposes to accomplish these purposes are: Regular meetings of members, (Chapters being instituted in all the large cities,) for the discussion of subjects of professional importance, the reading of essays, lectures on topics of general interest

ued so until she grounded; that the explosion of the boiler was not caused by any neglect or carelessness on the part of the vessel or her officers, and must be considered a peril of navigation. On the other hand, it was insisted that the explosion was not a danger of navigation, and the carrier is liable for the damage occasioned by it. The bill was dismissed, the Court sustaining the theory of the defence, and this Court affirms that view by an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice NELSON.

No. 178.—*Drakely & Fenton vs. Gregg & Hughes.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—The principal question in this case is the right of the plaintiffs in error (the defendants below,) to a lien for their general balance as commission merchants on the proceeds of two consignments to them at Baltimore of pork, hams and shoulders, made at Chicago by a firm having the equitable interest therein without the knowledge of parties holding the legal title, who were the defendants in error. The assent of the latter was given to the first shipment when informed of it, and they received the proceeds on the drafts of the consignors to their order. The last consignment was without their knowledge, under circumstances making them distrustful, and they at once notified the consignees to make no further advances to the consignors, and then claimed to be virtually and legally the owners of both consignments. They afterward obtained from the consignors an order, which was accepted by the consignees, requiring the latter to place the proceeds of all the property to their credit, and thereafter they dealt with the two consignments as owners, substituting themselves in place of the original consignors. The question was whether, having taken this course, the defendants in error adopted the terms of the consignments as agreed between the consignees and the original consignors, and then became in the place of the latter, liable for the general balance. Under the instructions to the jury by the Court below, the verdict was for the substituted parties, and they were not made so liable. This Court now reversed the judgment rendered by that verdict, and remands the cause, Mr. Justice DAVIS delivering the opinion. The Court are of the opinion, from the evidence before them, that the substituted parties did so adopt the agreement of the original consignors as to become liable for the general balance.

No. 107.—*Maguire, plaintiff in error vs. Tyler et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was a motion to reform the judgment in the case made by the defendants in error, who claim that it is in violation of the powers and jurisdiction of the Court, in that it deprives the State Court of the constitutional right to determine certain questions of local law. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD now delivered the opinion of the Court, adhering to the questions of law originally decided, but directing that the judgment order be so modified as not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the State Courts in respect of the matters complained of.

No. 182.—*Young & Sons vs. Martin.* In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory, dismissing the appeal taken from the judgment of the District Court. The Court affirmed the judgment of dismissal. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 175.—*Patterson vs. Dela Roueda.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was an appeal based on the record alone, without exceptions, raising certain questions as to priority of title under the laws of Louisiana, concerning the registry of mortgages. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 176.—*Avendo Brothers vs. Gay.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was also a case of title under the laws of the State, the plaintiffs below claiming lien on certain crops, under the Louisiana statutes, for money advanced to assist in raising them. The plaintiffs also claimed that the crops had been sold to them by the planters, but before removal they were seized in execution by other parties. The Court below held that the claim of ownership was inconsistent with the alleged lien, and dismissed the case. This Court reaffirmed the judgment, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion.

No. 215.—*The United States vs. Hare.*—Argument concluded.

No. 216.—*Burrell vs. The City of Boston.*—Ordered that the judgment below be affirmed per stipulation of counsel.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would adjourn from Wednesday, the 17th inst., to Monday, the 22d inst., and that Thursday, the 25th., would be set apart for motions, the Court adjourning from that day to Monday, the 29th.

The Court declined to enter upon the minutes the resolutions of the Bar and officers of the Court upon the occasion of the death of Robert J. Walker, it being deemed inadvisable to establish a precedent that might lead to constant applications of like character.

No. 219.—*Gibbons vs. The United States*—Appeal from the Court of Claims, will be the first cause to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ALLEGED BANKRUPTCY—CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACT.

In the Matter of John Davis.—In this matter a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed, and the bankruptcy being denied, the issue so raised was tried before the Court, without a jury. Two acts of bankruptcy were alleged in the petition: First, that the debtor has been arrested and held in custody by virtue of *mesne* process, issued out of the Superior Court in this City, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against the bankrupt's estate, under the act, for a sum exceeding $100, and that said process remained in force, and not discharged in any manner provided by law. Second, that being a merchant, or trader, he had fraudulently stopped and suspended payment of his commercial paper, and had not resumed payment within fourteen days.

Held by the Court—That the proofs show that the debtor was arrested in a civil action, as alleged in the petition, but immediately gave bail and was released from close custody. Assuming that he was held in custody for a period of seven days under the process, he was not actually imprisoned on it for more than seven days. His case, therefore, does not fall within the second clause of section 39, which specifies as an act of bankruptcy that the debtor "has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action founded on contract, for the sum of $100 or upward." Nor can the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt under the first clause of section 39, for the statute evidently intended to draw a distinction between being actually imprisoned for more than seven days and being held in custody for a period of seven days. It confined the former to a civil action founded on contract, while it extended the latter to an action founded on any demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate. There are therefore claims which would fall within the first clause and not within the second, and the first clause has a field for operation over which the second clause does not extend. Full effect must be given to the second clause, and this cannot be done if it be held that a person arrested in a civil action founded on contract may be adjudged a bankrupt, although he has not been actually imprisoned for more than seven days. For if it be so held, on the ground that a claim founded on contract is a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate, and so within the first clause; no cases exist that would not fall within that clause, and the second clause would become inoperative and might as well have been left out of the statute. A statute must be so construed, if possible, as to give meaning and effect to every part of it. There is no affirmative repugnancy between the two clauses, and if there were, the second clause would control, as being the later expression of the will of the lawmakers. (*Powers vs.* Barney, 5 Blatch., J., C. C. R., 202.) That the debtor, therefore, inasmuch as he was not actually imprisoned more than seven days, cannot be adjudged a bankrupt by reason of anything alleged in the petition to have occurred under the order of arrest. As to the second act of bankruptcy alleged, the Court held that it is not sufficient to prove that a merchant or trader has stopped payment of commercial paper and not resumed within fourteen days. The creditor must also show that the stoppage was fraudulent. As he has failed to do this in the present case from a misapprehension an opportunity will be afforded him to supply the defect, if he can, by further proofs.

Hawes & Wardell for the creditor; Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn for the debtor.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

In the matter of Charles McBrien, a bankrupt.—In his examination before the Register, the above bankrupt refused to answer certain questions relating to his property and business, and tending to show, as claimed by counsel for the assignee, that the bankrupt, before filing his petition in bankruptcy, was in possession of money which he had concealed, but which should have gone to the assignee.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The questions set forth in the statement of the assignee were proper and relevant, and must be answered by the bankrupt.

K. N. Waite and Edwin James for the bankrupt; John Sedgwick for assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 15.

Before Judge Fithian.

THE RIGHT TO EXAMINE ADVERSE PARTY BEFORE TRIAL.

Martin Townsend vs. Mortimer Hendricks et al.—The plaintiff in this case deposited with the defendants the sum of $25,000 as a margin for the purchase of 400,000 pounds of copper. The price of copper going down, the margin became exhausted, and defendants notified the plaintiff to that effect, and that they would sell if the margin was not increased. After some correspondence on the subject, the defendants sold or pretended to sell. Plaintiff professes to be in doubt as to whether the defendants ever bought or sold the copper on his account, and claims the right to recover back his margin. To this end he now asks an order of the Court authorizing him to inspect the defendant's books, and discover, if possible, whether such purchase or sale was ever made, so that he may thereby be entitled to frame his complaint.

Judge FITHIAN denied the motion, at the same time stating that the plaintiff had as much material to frame his complaint with as parties generally have, and that he could not grant him permission to go on a fishing excursion through his adversary's books. If, on the trial, it should appear that their examination was necessary as a matter of proof, the order for the production of the books could then be made.

G. R. and T. D. Pelton for plaintiff; Charles De Costa for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 15.

NOTE.—Judge MCCUNN who has been suffering for some days past from violent cold, although somewhat recovered, is not yet able to hold Court. This branch of the Court will, therefore, stand adjourned until Friday, the 26th, when the calendar of short causes will be taken up.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 15.

Before Judge Jones.

LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Victor Vincent vs. Charles Bamford.—The plaintiff was employed as engineer in developing certain mines in Illinois which one Lestrade, his uncle, was under contract to develop for the New-York and Galena Lead Mining Company. In the first instance he contracted with his uncle as Superintendent of the Company, at a salary of $100 per month, which, after a short time, was increased to $200 per month. In July, 1867, he had his claim audited, at which time he had been twenty-eight months at work without having received any pay. He brought suit against the Company, and obtained judgment for the sum of $4,600, but an execution issued thereon was returned unsatisfied. Plaintiff now sues the defendant under the statute as one of the stockholders of the Company. In this, as in the former action, the defence set up was that the plaintiff's employment was by Mr. Lestrade individually, and not as Superintendent of the Company, and that that fact was known to the plaintiff. In support of this, the defendant brought forward the agreement with Mr. Lestrade that the property should not be turned over to the Company until the mine was developed, and that this development was to be made out of his (Lestrade's) stock, and that, in fact, the defendant's stock was some of Lestrade's stock which had been sold for that very purpose. On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that Mr. Lestrade was treated as General Superintendent by the officers of the Company, who in their letters to him and others, always spoke of our mines and our money. The plaintiff also claimed under the statute that his whole claim accrued in July, 1867, and therefore defendant was liable for the whole, it being within one year before suit commenced against the Company. The Court, however, held that the employment being by the month, the liability, if any, accrued monthly, and he could only recover for the month of labor within a year prior to Dec. 1, 1867, viz.: seven months.

It was left to the jury to determine whether the employment of plaintiff was by Lestrade individually on his own credit, or by him as Superintendent of, and on the liability of the Company. The jury not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, the Court ordered a sealed verdict.

Mr. Coudert for plaintiff; Mr. Cooke for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

WHEN IS TITLE TRANSFERRED?—WHAT IS DELIVERY?

George Dexter vs. Esterin Norton et al.—This action was brought to recover damages for the breach of a contract to deliver goods purchased. On the 5th day of October, 1865, the defendants agreed to sell and deliver to the plaintiff 807 bales of cotton, bearing certain marks and numbers specified in the contract, for 49 cents per pound, and fourteen bales of cotton, bearing other marks and numbers specified in the contract at 43 cents per pound, all to be paid for on delivery. On the 16th of October the defendants sent to the plaintiff several orders on different warehouses for the delivery of the cotton. There was an arrangement between the parties that the delivery should begin with certain specified lots first, and they proceeded accordingly. On the night of the 18th one hundred and sixty-one bales of cotton, stored in warehouses Nos. 3 and 5 Bridge-street, all of which were embraced in one order, were consumed by fire. The delivery of the rest of the list purchased was, however, proceeded with, and occupied several days. On the 28th of October the delivery of all but the one hundred and sixty-one bales having been completed, the plaintiff demanded of the defendants, in writing, a delivery of that. This demand was answered the next day, in writing, with a refusal, on the ground that such delivery had been rendered impossible by the destruction of the cotton by fire. Cotton had risen in price since the day of the sale, and the increase of value on the one hundred and sixty-one bales amounted to about $9,600. It was to recover this that the action was brought. The defendants had judgment, and the plaintiff appealed.

CARDOZO, J.—I think there can be no doubt that this case was correctly disposed of at the Circuit. It was conceded on the argument that the sale was of specific articles, and that the title rested in the vendee. That being so, it is well settled that the law follows or attaches to the title. The vender becomes simply a bailee, and cannot, where there is no fault upon his part, be liable by reason of the destruction of the bailment. (Curtiss vs. Prinderville, 53 Barb. S. C. R., p. 186.) The judgment should be affirmed.

CLERKE, P. J., dissenting, gave the following opinion: It was conceded, I think, at the trial that the title to the destroyed cotton had not passed to the purchaser, (the plaintiff.) At all events, it appears to me clear from the evidence that it did not pass to him. The mere transference of the order for delivery was not sufficient. Other acts remained to be done which were essential to perfect the title. After the order was given the venders had to proceed to put the cotton in suitable condition by picking off the damaged portion of it, if any, sewing up and mending the bagging and ropes and supplying new, if necessary, and putting it in proper condition generally for actual delivery. They had, also, in the presence of the sampler furnished by the vendees, to compare the bulk with the samples by which it was purchased, and pass it, if found to conform to the sample. Then it was necessary to pass it to the scales to be weighed by the vender's neighbors, and then to send the bill, with the weigher's return, to the vendee. Indeed, the Judge, at the trial, expressly held that the title to the destroyed cotton had not passed, "because there remained other acts to be done which were essential to perfect the title."

The Judge dismissed the complaint on the ground "that the sale was of specific property of bales of cotton, according to their marks; that the delivery of no other property than that called for would have satisfied the contract, and that the destruction of the property by fire relieved the party from his obligation to perform the contract." This, in my opinion, is entirely at variance with the whole current of common law authority upon this subject. As I took occasion to say in Niblo *vs.* Binsse, (44 Barb., R., 54,) "from the earliest period of our legal history no excuse for non-performance has been recognized except where the performance has been rendered impossible by the act of God, by the act of the law, or by the other party," or in the language of Coke, (Coke, Litt. 206,) "in all cases where a condition is possible at the time of making it and before the same can be performed, the condition becomes impossible by the act of God or of the law, or of the obligee, &c., then the obligation is saved." But of the accidental fire is not deemed in legal acceptation the act of God. This was distinctly held in Tompkinson *vs.* Dudley, (25 N. Y. R., 272,) by the Court of Appeals; and in Niblo *vs.* Binsse, the case to which I have referred, the same principle was recognized, although the judgment of the General Term was reversed on another point. (1 Keyes, 476.) The distinction is well expressed by Lawrence J. M. Hadley *vs.* Clarke, (8 Tenn., R., 267:) "Where the law creates a duty or charge, and the party is disabled to perform it, without any default in him, and hath no remedy over, there the law will excuse him; but where the party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself, he is bound to make it good, notwithstanding any accident by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract." In Harmony *vs.* Bingham, (2 Kernan, 108.,) the Court of Appeals, after quoting the authorities in support of this principle, adds that their principle has been uniformly followed, and that, too, even in cases in which its application has been considered by the Court as attended with great hardship. This principle applies to contracts of sale, in which the property is specially designated, as well as to those in which it is not designated, although the civil differs from the common law in this respect.

The dismissal of the complaint should be set aside, and a new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

Wm. Bishop, a young man aged 20, was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of having absconded with $36 85, the property of his employer, Joseph Smith, No. 119 Division-street.

Mr. Burton Mansfield preferred a charge against Timothy E. Sullivan, now under arrest at Rochester, for having embezzled some cloths, silks, and jewelry to the value of over $600. The prisoner was committed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U.S.5-20 C., '64, small	112¼	300	Mariposa Pf..b. c.	15¼
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67	115⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R..b30	181½
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c	115⅜	300	do	180¾
50,000	do	115⅜	200	do	180⅝
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....s3	115½	200	Erie	27⅛
500	do....c	115⅝	400	do	27⅛
7,000	Tenn.S.6s,ex c.	60	700	do	27
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s..	46¾	200	Hudson R.	157
5,000	do	47	200	do....c	156¾
20,000	N. C. St. 6s, n. special tax	40¼	200	Harlem R.	132½
25,000	do	40½	100	Reading	96½
117,000	do	40	200	do	96½
3,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92	50	do	96¾
1,000	Erie 3d M.	85½	100	Lake S. & M. So..	88
10,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	92½	800	do	87⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. equ. bds	75	700	do	87⅞
6,000	Mor.& Es.2d M.	92¾	200	do....b30	88⅛
15,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds	93	2200	do....s3	87¾
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	93½	15	Clev. & Pitts.	83
1,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	75	100	do...bet. call	82½
4,000	do	74	100	C., C., Cin. & I. R	75
50	Gallatin N. Bk.	114	1200	Chic. & N. W.	69½
5	Cent. Nat. Bank.	109½	410	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85
100	D. & H. Can.	120	200	do	84⅞
20	Cum. Coal Pf.	28	200	do	84¾
100	West. U. Tel.	34¾	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	103½
300	do	34⅝	50	do	103
10	do	35	100	Mil. & St. Paul.b10	68
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	54⅜	100	do....s3	67¾
100	do....b30	55	200	do	68
10	do...bet. call	54¾	200	do....b30	68⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co., bet. call....c	13	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
100	Adams Ex.	56½	500	Ohio & Miss.	25¾
50	do	56⅝	10	Chic., B. & Q.	150
100	do...bet. call.	57	200	Del. Lac. & W.R.	105¾
			200	New-Jersey Cen..	91¼
			31	do	91⅜
			100	do....b30	91¼
			40	N. Y. & N. H.	141
			20	N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	140
			19	Mar. & Cin.1st Pf.	20
			300	do	21
			100	Han. & St. Jos.	107
			200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	22
			200	do	23¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$15,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	117¼	$23,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	115⅝
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62,	117¼	10,000	U.S. 5-20R.,'65, new	112¼
7,000	do....s3	115⅝	100,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.	115½
1,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'64..	112¾	2,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R..	107½
16,000	do	112½			
57,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,.	113¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	52⅜	200	Adams Ex.	57
3,000	Mo. St. 6s..	89	80	do	56⅝
5,000	do	89¼	100	N. Y. Cen.	181¼
1,000	do	89½	100	do	181
10,000	N. C.St.6s, new, special tax	40½	600	Reading	96¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	89	200	Mich. Cen....b5	119⅝
9,000	P.,F.W.& C.1st	101	200	La.Sh.& M. So.	87⅝
7,000	Mor.& Es. 2d M	92½	200	Chi. & N. W.	69⅝
1,000	do	92	300	do	69¾
2,100	Mar.T. 10s,Ctfs, bet. call	42	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	84⅞
15,000	Col.,C. & I.C.R. 1st M. bds	74⅜	100	do....c	84⅞
7	Nassau Bank	108	100	Chi. & R. I.	103¼
5	West. U. Tel.	34¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	83⅝
200	Mariposa Pf.	15½	100	Tol., W. & W.	57
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	55¼	5	N. J. Cen. R.	91
100	do	55½	200	do	91½
20	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	75½	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅞
			43	Del., L. & W....s7	105
			200	Col., C. & Ind C..	23¼
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf..	20½
			20	Mor. & Essex	88

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	26¼	200	West. U. Tel..s10	34¼
100	Mariposa	8¼	100	Erie....b3	27⅛
100	do....b3	8¼	300	do	27
100	Pacific Mail	55¼	100	do	26⅞
200	Reading R.	96¼	100	do....s3	27⅛
200	do	96⅜	100	do	27¼
200	L. S. & M. So..b3	87⅝	100	do....c	27
200	do	87¾	600	do	27⅛
100	do	87⅝	100	do....s10	27¼
300	do	88⅛	100	do....s5	27¼
100	Chi. & N. W..b3	69¼	100	do	27¼
100	do	69⅛	100	Canada M. Co.b10	70
200	do	69¼	100	do....s60	65
200	Rock Island	103⅛	100	do....b3	70
100	do	103¼	400	do....b3	70
100	do	103⅛	100	do....b3	75

MONDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The Money market is easy to-day, the Foreign Exchanges firmer, and Gold a fraction higher than on Saturday. The sales of Gold are at 127@127¼@127 ₱ cent. As noticed in our weekly review this morning, the doubt entertained as to the sales of Gold beyond $1,000,000 fortnightly for account of the Sinking Fund, after the meeting of Congress, has some influence in holding the highest prices comparatively steady. There is not much inclination to *Bull* the market, nor yet to sell *short* either on the meeting of Congress or on the sensational talk of early Specie payments. The latter is deemed simply ridiculous, as well as impracticable, and there is quite as little importance attached to the story of an early adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act of 1863. We feel quite sure, and have good reasons for the opinion, that no such decision will be made by the Court this Winter, if at all.

The Public Funds are steady to-day at about Saturday's last rates. The business was not large in amount. The 5-20s of 1867 were 115½ ₱ cent., which regulates the general list of Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents. The 5 ₱ cents 10-40s are a small fraction cheaper; the Currency 6 ₱ cents 107½ ₱ cent. and interest. The Southern State Bonds are higher for Missouris and new Tennessees. The Missouris sold as high as 89½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Stocks show more firmness on the Vanderbilt New-York Roads, and prices are somewhat stubborn, against a prevailing bearish feeling on the Western Roads, in Northwest Common and Preferred. There was a further decline in Lake Shore Stock to 87⅞ ₱ cent., and a somewhat indifferent feeling toward the St. Paul Stocks. The weakness in Pacific Mail continued, and further sales made in the close neighborhood of 55 ₱ cent.

The consolidation arrangements of the New-York Central and Hudson Roads are now complete. The proper Certificates are ready at the office of the Union Trust Company, Broadway, next to Trinity Church. The holders of Central surrender their Certificates of Stock and the 80 ₱ cent. Scrip declared last December. In return they receive the same amount of Stock in the consolidated Company, and Debt Certificates to the amount of 107 ₱ cent. in place of the 80 ₱ cent. Scrip surrendered. The Hudson Stockholders surrender their Stock and receive in return the same amount of Consolidated Stock, and 85 ₱ cent. in Debt Certificates against the Consolidated Company. The Stock and Debt Certificates are to be hereafter recognized as separate and distinct interests. Both will be registered by the Trust Company and be made transferable by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The half-yearly Dividends on both will be the same, free of Government tax, and will be paid by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The dealings of the Stock Exchange will necessarily be separate, after the old representatives of value are surrendered. The holders of New-York Central Stock will receive $1 80 ₱ share Cash Dividend on consolidating their Stock and 80 ₱ cent. Scrip.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Saturday night. There was increased firmness in Gold, late in the day. The Treasury Office will sell $1,000,000 Gold at noon to-morrow, another $1,000,000 on Friday, and will buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s on Wednesday and $1,000,000 on Thursday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115½
American Gold Coin	126⅞	127¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅜	52⅜
Old Tennessees	60	60½
North Carolina Bonds, new	38	38
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	180¾	181¼
Reading Railway	96⅛	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼	103⅜
Northwest Common	69⅝	70⅛
Northwest Preferred	85⅛	85
Pacific Mail Company	55½	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82	83⅛
St. Paul Common	68¼	68⅜
Hudson River	159	157¾
Lake Shore	88⅜	88
Erie	27¼	27¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd., 1881	117	5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	115⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	112⅝	5-20 coupon, 1868	115¼
5-20 coupon, 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107
5-20 coupon, 1864	112⅛	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	113⅛	6s Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c	59¼	Alabama 8s	91½
Tenn. 6s, New Bds	52¾	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	100
Georgia 6s	81	Illinois W. L.	102
Ga. 7s, New Bds	90	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78	99
North Carolina 6s	47	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	109
N. Carolina New Bds.	38	N.Y. coup. B. L.	109
N. Carolina Sp. Tax..	40¼	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	99¾
S. Carolina 6s, N. Bds.	65¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	100¼
Missouri 6s	89⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	100¼
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100¼
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	100¼
La. 6s, Levee Bds	59	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	100¼
California 7s	122	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	101
Connecticut 6s	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es..	85	Del., Lack. & W. 1st..	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	85	Del., Lack. & W. 2d	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Tol. & W. 1st, ext'd	87½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883	85	Tol. & W. 2d, ext'd	80
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., 1888	77	T., W. & W. con. S. F..	80
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, 1869-70	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific..	92¼
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., 1885	103	Morris & Essex 1st	96
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, 1882	116¼	Morris & Essex 2d	92¼
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c., 1st	107¾	New-Jer. Cen. 1st	99
Mich. So. 7 p. c., 2d	87½	New-Jer. Cen. new	94¼
M.S. & N.I. S.F., 7 p.c.	94	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100
Pac. R. 7s, gua. by Mo	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	92
Cen. Pacific Bonds	91¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	72¼
Union Pac. 1st Bonds,	82½	Chi. & Alton 1st	99
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., 1870	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 1st	90	St. L. & Iron Moun'n.	80¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref..	79	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc	70	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	87¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88¾
Ch. & N. W., Int. Bds	84	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st..	78
Consol'd 7 p. c., conv.	86	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st	74
Consol'd 7 p. c., 1st	88¼	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d	67
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	108	New-York & N. H. 6s.	94
Lack. & West'n	91	T., Peo'a & W., W D.,	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Nassau	108
Merchants'	128	Continental	101
Mechanics'	140	St. Nicholas	114
America	146	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Importers & Traders	138
National	114	Park	160
Commerce	121¼	Manuf's & Merchants	101
Broadway	275	Central National	109
Ocean	80	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	108	Ninth National	114
Bank of the Republic	118	Tenth National	85
Irving	115	Oriental	150
Metropolitan	138	Bankers & Brokers As.	100
Market	124		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,374,787 26
Gold receipts	439,676 00
Gold payments	289,458 35
Gold balance	80,472,952 77
Currency Receipts	426,462 19
Currency payments	277,351 48
Currency balance	6,138,771 28
General balance	87,942,100 35
Customs	350,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, NOV. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94½	—
City 6s, new	101	101½
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	53⅜	53½
Reading	96⅜	96½
Lehigh Valley	53⅝	53½
Catawissa Preferred, ex div	34	—
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96½

An addition to the old and wealthy Banking firm of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. is soon to be made from the West, in the person and capital of Mr. ELLIS, now of the First National Bank of Cincinnati. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Nov. 8 reports of this arrangement:

"JOHN W. ELLIS, Esq., President of the First National Bank of this city, has made arrangements to join the well-known banking firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of New-York, and will in a short time resign the Presidency of the First National, a position which he has ably filled ever since the organization of the bank. He intends removing to New-York about the 1st of January, on which date he becomes a partner in the above-mentioned firm.

This change may be regarded as an appreciative compliment to Mr. ELLIS' rare business capacity and reputation, for the conservative, cautious managers of the old firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., would be in nothing more guarded than in the selection of a new partner. Their business has been strictly confined to legitimate banking, and will be so continued. They, in turn, are to be congratulated on securing Mr. ELLIS for a partner. His talents as a business man and financier are confessedly of a high order. His career as a merchant was unvaryingly successful, and the extraordinary prosperity of the First National, under his Presidency, abundantly establishes his character as a banker. His large business and banking acquaintance in the West will be of great advantage to him in his new position. It is not yet known who is likely to be his successor in the Presidency of the First National."

Mr. RICHARD W. BLEECKER has been elected President, and Mr. WILLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-President, of the North American Fire Insurance Company.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade of the week:

"The anthracite coal trade for the past week was quite active, but the demand ran chiefly on the smaller sizes of prepared coal, the price of which is from 75c. to $1 ₱ ton higher than the larger sizes, for which there is very little demand, and a slight yielding in prices as the over-supply increases. In the mining regions, and especially in the Schuylkill region, production is active, and as much small coal is being made as can be without too much loss in the breaking-up process. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on the 11th inst., of all kinds of coal, 129,955 tons, against 124,530 tons the previous week, and for the year 3,899,081 tons, against 3,317,013 tons to the same date in 1868—showing an increase of 582,068 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation shipped for the week 27,459 tons, against 19,814 tons for the previous week, and for the season 596,589 tons, against 878,460 tons to corresponding date last year—showing a decrease of 281,871 tons. The entire coal production of the week, as reported by all the principal carrying companies, is 392,068 tons, against 363,711 tons the previous week, and a small increase on the tonnage of the corresponding week last year; and for the year 12,239,947 tons, against 12,620,541 tons to same dates in 1868—showing a decrease this year of 380,594 tons. The decrease by our last weekly report on the tonnage of 1868 to the same time was 427,340 tons, showing a narrowing of last year's excess during the week by 46,746 tons. At this rate of increase for the remaining seven weeks of the year the tonnage of 1869 will be within about one hundred thousand tons of what it was in 1868. The increased production of bituminous coal will probably reach six hundred thousand tons in the year, thus making up whatever deficiency there may be in anthracite, and going far to supply the market with the usual increase in consumption. The supply of coal is therefore not likely to be short during the coming Winter. The connections with the mines by rail is such as to keep up a full weekly supply all the time. The supply of vessels at Port Richmond is not quite so large as a week ago, and freights North have an upward tendency, while ruling steady to the South. The season is now so far advanced that captains are loth to take freights into Northern waters lest they should be frozen up."

The *Financial Chronicle*, of Saturday publishes the following abstract of Western Railway traffic for ten months of the calendar year, including the unfavorable month of October. It will be noticed that, with the single exception of the Ohio and Mississippi line, all the roads in the schedule—twelve in number—have made gains over the previous year. And the Ohio and Mississippi is reported as doing better in November:

RAILWAY EARNINGS—JAN. 1 TO OCT. 31.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$3,926,394	$3,787,429
Chicago and Northwestern	11,403,664	11,283,452
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	4,411,309	3,947,439
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	2,601,789	2,425,483
Illinois Central	7,029,656	6,440,741
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern..	10,745,343	10,024,400
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,150,174	1,053,518
Michigan Central	3,926,202	3,768,318
Milwaukee and St. Paul	5,852,027	5,491,848
Ohio and Mississippi	2,362,620	2,446,542
St. Louis, Alton and Terra Haute.	1,656,719	1,581,983
Toledo, Wabash and Western	3,829,418	3,290,487
Total for ten months	$58,595,315	$55,501,840

The following circular has been issued from the office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company at Chicago, under date of Nov. 6:

To the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company:

Publicity having been given in the daily newspapers to the fact that a suit has been commenced against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company by ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD, in which he claims title to one-half the railroad now owned by this Company, and numerous letters having been received at this office in reference to this claim, requesting information in regard thereto, I deem it my duty in order to quiet any apprehensions which may exist on account of the suit instituted, to advise you that after a careful examination of the bill of complaint filed by LITCHFIELD, it is the unanimous opinion of the officers of our Company that our title to the property is beyond question, and that the foreclosure of the first and second mortgages in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, under which we claim title, cannot be disturbed. In confirmation of this opinion I attach hereto a copy of the letter addressed to me by A. W. CHURCH, the Attorney of the Company, Hon. CORYDON BECKWITH, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and JAMES F. JOY, of Detroit, all well-known counsel, whose opinion is entitled to the highest degree of respect.

T. B. BLACKSTONE,

President Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

DEAR SIR: We have carefully investigated the claim of ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and are clearly of opinion that it is without foundation.

Yours, &c.,

A. W. CHURCH, Att'y C. & A. R. R. Co.

CORDYON BECKWITH,

JAMES F. JOY.

To T. B. BLACKSTONE, Esq., President, &c.

Nov. 2, 1869.

A Free Banking Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the return to specie payments has given rise to many crude ideas regarding currency and its functions, which need controverting by the Press of the country. Nobody doubts but that if the Government had no obligations out but their "greenback" promises to pay, they could resume specie payments to-morrow. Relieve them of the necessity of providing $120,000,000 per annum to meet the interest on the public debt, and their daily Customs receipts, would amply provide (in addition to the $82,000,000 in the Treasury at their last statement) for the redemption of greenbacks as fast as they might be presented. The main obstacle in the way of resumption, then, being the great amount of gold required to meet the daily wants of the Government for interest, the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in reducing this indebtedness as fast as possible is correct. The next question is, How long can the country stand the present rate of taxation and continue to reduce the debt, without sapping its energies? To a careful observer the signs of business depression are numerous. Western produce has for a year past been selling at rates unremunerative to the producer. In many quarters the cry of unprofitable business, show collections and general hard times, is heard. Should the present condition of affairs continue one year longer the entire business of the country may be seriously compromised. It may well be asked, What is the occasion of this concern for the future of industry? The answer is, that many capitalists, believing that they foresee an early return to specie payment, have withdrawn their support from business ventures of all kinds, knowing that a shrinkage of commercial values would be the inevitable result of resumption. Consequently, we have seen money at the great centres five and six per cent. on call, while commercial paper has gone begging at more than double the rates. At the far West farmers have been forced to sell their wheat at 50 and 60 cents per bushel, while paying from twelve to twenty per cent. per annum for money to buy the implements needed to carry on their farms. Any one possessed of ordinary business ability can see that the longer a community pays such exorbitant rates for money, the more complete must be its final exhaustion. And should this exhaustion be the result of continuing in our present course, what would specie payments, or a reduction of the debt, profit us? It would much resemble the condition of a sick man whose system had been so depleted by bleeding, and other strong measures of the Sangrado style of medical practice, that he had not the vigor to recover after the disease had left him. The policy to pursue then is to keep the business of the country prosperous while reducing the debt, or in other words, to give to the people the wherewithal to pay their taxes from the surplus of which the debt is to be paid.

It must be borne in mind that the wealth of this country is in its agriculture, its cotton, grain, wool and provisions, and it is toward the interest of these branches of industry that the Government policy should tend. We have now of greenbacks and national bank notes, say six hundred and fifty-six million dollars with which to move say 3,000,000 bales of cotton, 250,000,000 bushels wheat and 600,000,000 bushels corn. Suppose that next year we have fifty or even twenty per cent. more of these staples, we have still the same amount of money to move them with, and the consequence is an enormous reduction in price, which fails gradually to adjust itself to the inelastic currency, and entails perpetual loss upon every one dealing in these articles. Now, with an elastic currency, or in other words a free banking system, when the currency is wanted it will be issued and when it is too abundant it would be returned to a central redeeming point for redemption.

It is a favorite theory of many superficial observers that cheap living is the great desideratum; so it is when other things are in proportion; but of what use is cheap living to a man who is out of employment? The laborer might better pay war prices for every article of consumption if he is constantly employed at remunerative wages, than to be out of employment with living expenses at the lowest rate. And laborers surely will be out of employment if the handling of the great staples of the country is to entail continued loss upon the business community, as it certainly must with a fixed quantity of currency and gradually declining price for gold. Without making any remarks upon the imprudence of forcing gold down at that particular period of the year when our articles of export (in which cash [illegible] lies) are moving most freely to the seaboard, I would merely ask if it is not apparent that every man engaged in handling these staples is laboring under enormous disadvantages as compared with our English customers, who can always dictate their own terms to our producers. In England the cost of living is cheap, labor is cheap and money is cheap. In this country we can only hope to hold our own against England with cheap money. Let anyone who is familiar with the subject but contemplate the vast capabilities of this country if it but had the capital to develop them. Money in England is 2½ to 3 per cent., and in this country 12 to 15 on an average. Our gold is being gradually drained from us and nothing takes its place. Sixty millions a year for interest on our debt owned abroad is no inconsiderable amount, besides the annual balance of our imports over exports. I am not arguing in favor of inflation. Inflation is an unnecessary issue of currency. Should the Government undertake to issue more currency it would have no way of ascertaining when a sufficient amount was in circulation, and prices would advance as during the war, absorb all the money and demand more. But with national bank notes redeemable in a fixed quantity of greenbacks at a common centre, the thing would adjust itself; when rates of interest advanced owing to the wants of the country, notes would be issued; when there was no further use for them they would be forced back for redemption. Meantime the process of reducing the debt could go on and when the wants of the Government required less gold, so that they could redeem their demand obligations, the whole system would be on a specie basis. The absurd idea that our currency is the only thing in the way of specie payments, is unworthy the belief which has been accorded it. The idea, moreover, that this country is so vastly superior to all others in recuperative ability, as to be able to emerge from a gigantic war, such as we have waged, and return to a nominal condition in five, or even ten years, is even more absurd. Hope is the predominant quality of the American mind, but it should not lead us to forget that one year of war will destroy and unsettle more than five years of peace can build up, and, allowing everything possible to the energy of a young and ambitious country, ten years' breathing spell, after four years' conflict, would be none too much. To develop the West, to build new railroads, to settle and cultivate new lands, cheap money is required. If money at the West could be obtained at six per cent. per annum, we would see in five years a growth of real wealth and prosperity which would soon settle the question of specie payments without driving to the wall every branch of industry in the country. With the limit to the national bank circulation removed and taxes kept up under the consequent stimulation to industry, without too great efforts to depreciate gold, and consequently the price of every article we export, the policy of the Administration in reducing the debt will in fifteen years result in complete success. But to continue as at present, we are but repeating England's experiment of resuming upon prostrated energies, only to result in subsequent inflation and general insecurity.

A. K. S.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earnin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ THERE IS NO SAFER SECURITY THAN A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A GOOD RAILROAD—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA HAS SOME SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—It does *not* run through a wilderness, but through a tier of the most thickly-settled counties in the State, which now produce about twenty million bushels of grain, thus giving it an immediate and profitable business.

It runs through the richest coal fields and *from* the great lumber markets, thus receiving large freights both ways.

It will be the through line from St. Louis to St. Paul, 147 miles shorter than any other route.

It will be the most direct Winter route for the great grain product of Central Iowa. About a million and a half of dollars have already been spent on the work, and the portion of the road open for business is now earning more than its interest liabilities. The bonds are secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. *They bear 7 per cent. gold interest, and are for sale at 95.* Governments received in exchange at the highest market price. Further information given and subscriptions received at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., and at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	17	Hides, bales	1,462
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	6,635
Cotton, bales	8,671	Molasses, bbls	505
Cotton Seed, bags	12,264	Spirits Turp'ine, bbls	387
Copper, bbls	4	Resin, bbls	5,135
Copper Cakes	253	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	1,125
Copper Ore, sacks	3,211	Pecans, pkgs	135
Dried Fruit, pkgs	726	Peanuts, bags	534
Eggs, bbls	1,499	Pork, pkgs	239
Flour, bbls	27,324	Beef, pkgs	774
Wheat, bushels	344,068	Cutmeats, pkgs	101
Corn, bushels	49,880	Grease, pkgs	98
Rye, bushels	8,300	Lard, pkgs	52
Malt, bushels	600	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	92,813	Butter, pkgs	3,500
Oats, bushels	98,796	Cheese, pkgs	5,844
Grass Seed, bushels	440	Tallow, pkgs	201
Flaxseed, bushels	1,650	Rice, pkgs	213
Beans, bushels	1,665	Starch, pkgs	225
Cornmeal, bbls	256	Sumac, bags	100
Buckwheat Flour, sacks	309	Tobacco, hhds	39
B. E. Peas, bags	31	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	890
Hops, bales	3,018	Whisky, bbls	1,822
Horns, No	11,931	Wool, bales	1,245
Hides, No	7,118	Wine, Cal., pkgs	407

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Mary Lucretia*, for Cadiz—40 bbls. Beef, 2 tcs. Hams, 36 boxes Florida Water, 40 cases Petroleum, 50 cases Sewing Machines, 1a1,240 Staves, 2 cases Grapes.

By the ship *Grahams Polly*, for Glasgow—23,346 bushels Wheat, 220 bbls. Resin, 2,000 Staves, 3,039 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Christel*, for Bremen—251,188 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Carolina Galatola*, for Trieste—150,182 gallons Refined Petroleum, 600 bbls. Resin, 80 cases Sperm Candles.

By the brig *Orinoco*, for Malaga—84,221 gallons Refined Petroleum, 25 cases Parracca, 4 bbls. Lamps, 10,800 Staves.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8@$8 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quoted about steady in price, but no important movement has been reported. We quote: Java, 22c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@21¼c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quoted firmer on a less liberal offering, and a fairly active inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,924 bales, (of which 217 bales were to arrive,) including 822 bales to shippers, 689 bales to spinners and 303 bales to speculators. Also, 1,500 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales, basis Low Middling, for December, at 24⅛c. @ 24⅛c.; 900 bales, basis Low Middling, for January, at 24 3-16c.@24⅛c.; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for March, at 25c. ₱ ℔.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅛	24½	25
Low Middling	24⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,671
Receipts last week	22,549
Receipts the preceding week	16,557
Receipts since Sept. 1	173,324
Receipts since Jan. 1	537,285
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	35,958
Exports since Sept. 1	75,537
Exports since Jan. 1	288,793
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,587
Estimated stock here	18,500

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at slightly irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,400 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$6; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 80@$6 45, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 6 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 25@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 95@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $5 70@$6 25 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 30@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 70@$6 for Inferior to very Choice ₱ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4 85@$5 25 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5@$5 25 for Southern, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable and firm at $3 60@$4 10 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers and speculators, and notwithstanding the liberal arrivals, prices have shown more firmness, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 270,650 bushels, including White Western at $1 43@$1 58; very inferior to prime at $1 22@$1 41, closing at $1 41 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 35; mixed Nos. 1 and 2 do. at No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 31; No. 3 Spring at $1 12@$1 20; Rejected $1 22@$1 33; Spring at $1 05@$1 10; White State at $1 50@$1 55; Amber State at $1 38@$1 43; White Southern at $1 48@$1 55; and Red and Amber Southern at $1 38½@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite actively sought after, partly on speculative account, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 160,000 bushels at $1@$1 05 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 09 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing firmly at $1 09 for prime; $1 10@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull at from $1 06@$1 09 for Western, and $1 15@$1 18 for State, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 3,250 bushels, in lots, within our range. Barley has been in brisk demand, partly on speculative account, at much firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 16 for two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35 for Canada West, and 90c.@93c. for damaged, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 76,500 bushels at 63c.@66¼c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,039 bbls. Flour and 23,346 bushels Wheat for Glasgow. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday, covered 14 loads of Lumber, 13 of Wheat, 11 of Apples, 6 of Barley, 4 of Mixed, 2 each of Oil, Coal, Corn, Oats and Salt, and 1 each of Malt, Staves, Flour and Cheese.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 12, 1869:

Wheat—Ezra Downer, Buffalo; A. H. Mills, Buffalo; M. W. Pruyne, Buffalo; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Pat Lynch, Buffalo; Alex. Herrick, Buffalo; W. S. Huntington, Buffalo; Erebus, Buffalo; A. W. Knettle, Buffalo; M. Miller, Buffalo; John Wort, Oswego; A. Lowell, Oswego; Sincoe, Oswego.

Oil—J. R. Keyser, Buffalo; Ezra M. Hill, Buffalo.

Apples—Jesse Irons, Palmyra; Albany, Rochester; C. H. Spaulding, Rochester; W. H. Beck, Utica; Henry Gale, Palmyra; Convoy, Montezuma; Jim Jamison, Palmyra; General Sigel, Rochester; De Witt Clinton, Lockport; Jimmie Dievendorf, Palmyra; Zenas Willis, Lockport; A. W. Horton, Medina.

Barley—W. B. Shaw, Oswego; Racket River, Oswego; Armenia, Oswego; Frank Fortier, Oswego; J. Butts, Oswego; F. Wellington, Oswego; A. J. Labor, Montezuma.

Flour—W. B. Shaw, Oswego; City of Rochester, Rochester; J. Allen, Medina.

Lumber—Arabella, Oswego; John Visher, Oswego; Toronto, Oswego; W. L. Rider, Rome; Hattie H. Slocumb, Buffalo; Exchange, Buffalo; Reliance, Buffalo; A. C. Green, Oswego; Cora Dear, Oswego; Sarah, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; Lamoreaux, Buffalo; E. Corning, Oswego; D. W. Gardin, Oswego.

Malt—Conroy, Montezuma.

Staves—Susan, Buffalo.

Coal—Morris Run No. 50, Geneva; W. W. Miller, Geneva.

Mixed—D. J. Millord, Utica; City of Washington, Rochester; Vandalia, Rochester; Warwick, Utica.

Corn—J. Brisolair, Buffalo; A. J. Lubar, Montezuma.

Oats—J. Allen, Medina; Richard Peart, Medina.

Salt—James M. Connell, Salina; R. B. Claxton, Salina.

Cheese, &c.—T. G. Alvord, Rome."

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Nov. 15, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,440,993	Barley	51,954
Corn	853,424	Malt	51,983
Oats	615,401	Peas	5,499
Rye	31,700		

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is slow of sale at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—There has not been much movement in this line, but prices have been maintained. Sales have been reported of 4,700 Entre Rios, 943 San Juan, 711 California Slaughter, 550 City do., and 300 Sisal, all on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c. for Common to Fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@11c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. Receipts to-day, 3,018 bales; exports, none.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at uniform rates. The receipts to-day were 6,635 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been slow of sale within our former range: Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	42c.@48c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	95c.@1 05¼

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very sparingly dealt in on the old basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts were 5,135 bbls.; exports, 820 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of only 135 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 387 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 12½@$6 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull at unaltered figures, as a rule. Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 72; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@89c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½c.@$1 50; Menhaden, 64c.@65c.; Spermaceti, 44c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—There has been but a limited movement in Oil, to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, on a rather more liberal offering, particularly of Refined.... The Petroleum Brokers of this City completed their organization, to-day, at a special meeting held for the purpose, when the following Board of Officers was chosen: JAMES ROBINSON, President; John V. Cox, Vice President; S. F. Strong, Secretary; Jeremiah Crowell, Treasurer; James McGee, William J. Ives and Emil Schalk, Executive Committee. The Association aims to establish and enforce among its members a uniform rate of brokerage of eleven-twentieths of one per cent. in New-York and Philadelphia, this rate to be divided only with such brokers as are members of the Association. Disputed cases are to be referred to the Executive Committee for investigation and adjustment, according to the by-laws of the Association, copies of which will presently be ready for delivery to the members. The Association will do its utmost to correct and remedy any existing abuses, and to guard against the occurrence of any irregularities henceforward in the brokerage business. It is believed that the Association will have the cordial support of the whole Petroleum trade, receivers as well as consumers and shippers, who, it is understood, will confide their orders only to members of the organization. Though the meeting to-day was a private one, the members in attendance, on the suggestion of our representative, made through the Secretary, promptly and unanimously decided to communicate to the public, through the prominent newspapers, all information of general interest relative to the proceedings of the Association.... Crude has been in some demand at 20¼c.@20½c., in bulk, with sales reported of 2,300 bbls. for early delivery; 25¼c.@25¾c. in shipping order here, with sales of 450 bbls., and 24c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 660 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been rather sparingly sought after, on the modified basis of 34¼c.@34½c. for Standard White for November, and 34c. for do. December delivery, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 5,500 bbls. at the quoted rates, mainly for December delivery. At Philadelphia the prevailing rates for Standard White were 34½c.@35c. for November, and 34c.@34¼c. for December, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. The receipts of Refined here were 1,125 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,200 bbls. The export clearances were 251,188 gallons for Bremen, 150,182 gallons for Trieste, and 84,221 gallons for Malaga. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at 40¼c.@41c., and Prime White at 41c.@41½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is dull, ranging from 10¼c.@11½c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 425 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31, chiefly at $30 75, for old Western Mess; $30 75@$31 for new Western and City Mess; $25 25@$29 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 75@$28 75 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime ₱ bbl.; also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller January, at $29 25 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue very quiet and irregular; sales have been reported, since our last, of 65 pkgs. at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams ₱ ℔. Bacon has been in moderate request at steady prices; sales 50 boxes City-cured at 16¾c. ₱ ℔. Dressed Hogs are in good demand at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been in lively request, mainly for forward delivery, and quoted firmer in price. Sales have been reported of 450 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@17½c. for City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Also 3,700 tcs. Prime Steam, seller January and February, part at 17c.@17¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in demand and steady; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $6@$12 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; also, $16@$18 for New Mess and New Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues in slack demand, including New Prime Mess at $25@$28, and India Mess at $29@$31 ₱ tierce; sales of 50 tierces. Beef Hams are quite dull at from $18@$28 for Old, and $28@$33 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls., in lots. Butter is in some demand, including State, common to prime, 25c.@42c.; Fancy, 43c.@48c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ ℔. The receipts to-day were 3,500 pkgs. Cheese is quiet at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for common to choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 5,844 boxes.

RICE—Has been quoted heavy on a limited trade. Sales have been reported of 75 tierces Carolina at $7 25@$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, but, with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted rather stronger, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 689 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10⅛c.@12¼c., chiefly refining grades at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; 218 boxes Havana at 12c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 15c.@15¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 112,000 ℔s. Tallow at 10¼c.@11¼c., mainly at 11c.@11¼c.; also 45,000 ℔s. Stearine, at 16¼c.@17¼c., and 37,500 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been moderately dealt in at irregular prices, sales having been reported of 450 bbls. at from $1 05@$1 10, chiefly at $1 05@$1 08 ₱ gallon. The day's receipts were 1,822 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more activity in the line of Grain engagements, but rates have favored shippers. Otherwise, the market has been dull. For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, part by steam, at ½d. ₱ ℔.; 600 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 115,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7¼d.@8¼d., chiefly at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 170 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 20s., and 70 tons Liquorice at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. The reported engagements for other ports were unimportant.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by DAVID W. LEWIS, Commission Merchant.

BUTTER.

Receipts for the week were 15,807 pkgs. Bright, lively, fresh Fall-made butter is in quick demand here, and hardly enough coming to supply the trade. Strictly fine dairies, too, are inquired for and wanted, but ordinary and common qualities are neglected, and even good sound butter, where holders are anxious to sell, is offered at prices in the buyer's favor. Receipts for the last half of October averaged about 4,000 pkgs. per day, and the first ten days of this month about 3,500 pkgs., and the market has stood up well under it. Canada butter is looking this way for a market, but the duty of 4c., gold, bars it out.

CHEESE.

Receipts for the week were	39,189 boxes
Exports for the week were	7,716 boxes

There is a fair home trade for all parts, and more Southern business than any Fall since the war. Late-made cheese is easier in price, and all kinds are in the buyer's favor.

New-York State Factories, firsts	17c.@18c.
New-York State Factories, seconds	16c.@17c.
New-York Private Dairies, firsts	17c.@18c.
New-York Private Daries, seconds	15c.@17c.
New-York State Skimmed Cheese	12c.@15c.

EGGS.

There is good demand for fresh Eggs, and prices are higher. Limed Eggs sell quick for holiday trade. We quote:

Jersey State and Pennsylvania, ₱ dozen	39c.@41c.
Western, ₱ dozen	35c.@38c.
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	—@60c.

POULTRY.

There is good demand for nice, fat stock of all kinds; inferior lots are hard to move, and prices are nominal. If shippers will follow the following directions in regard to dressing and packing, they will find their business much more profitable: Keep from food twenty-four hours before killing; heads off; pull skin over the bone, tie and trim neatly. The intestines or crop should not be drawn. Torn skin injures appearance, and knocks down prices. Should be cold before packing; but are better if got to market without being frozen. Clean rye straw is best; but clean oat or wheat straw will do to pack in. Nice, clean boxes holding from 150 to 200 ℔s. are preferable to barrels. We quote:

Turkeys, ₱ ℔	20c.@22c.
Fowls, ₱ ℔	16c.@17c.
Ducks, ₱ ℔	20c.@23c.
Geese, ₱ ℔	12c.@14c.
Chickens, ₱ ℔	16c.@18c.

GAME.

The weather has been cool, and all kinds have been in good demand, and are firm at quotations. We quote:

Venison, Saddles, ₱ ℔	$ 20@$ 22
Venison, whole Deer, ₱ ℔	15@ 16
Quail, ₱ dozen	3 00@ 3 25
Grouse, ₱ pair	1 30@ 1 40
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 40@ 1 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	50@ 60
Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 25@ 2 50

BEANS.

The supply has been short, and we advance our prices for prime lots. We quote:

Marrows, ₱ bushel	$3 25@$3 50
Mediums, ₱ bushel	3 00@ 3 20
Pea, ₱ bushel	3 10@ 3 30
Kidney, ₱ bushel	3 20@ 3 50

SEEDS.

All kinds are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Clover, ₱ ℔	$ 11@$ 11½
Timothy, ₱ bushel	4 00
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	2 40@ 2 45

BUCKWHEAT

is in demand at $4@$4 20 ₱ cwt.

DRIED FRUITS.

There has been good inquiry for all kinds, and prices are firmer. We quote:

Apples, State, ₱ ℔	none.
Apples, Western, ₱ ℔	10c. @11c.
Apples, Southern, ₱ ℔	7½c. @ 9½c.
Peaches, Peeled, ₱ ℔	18c. @20c.
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, ₱ ℔	8c. @ 8½c.
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, ₱ ℔	9½c. @10½c.
Blackberries, ₱ ℔	13c. @13½c.
Cherries, ₱ ℔	29c. @30c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples have arrived very freely, the demand has been only moderate, and prices have ruled easier. Cranberries are in good demand and wanted at quotations. We quote:

Apples, Selections, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$4 50
Apples, mixed lots, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 4 00
Apples, Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 4 00
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	11 00@13 00

POTATOES

are very plenty and sell hard. We quote:

Peach Blows, White, ₱ bbl	$2 25@$2 50
Peach Blows, Red, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 2 12
Prince Albert, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Buckeye, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Jackson, White, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Monitor, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 50

New-York Cattle Market.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

At Communipaw Market this morning the cattle trade assumed a more brisk and encouraging appearance than it has had for many weeks past. Prices ranged higher, as also did the several grades. There was a feeling of confidence abroad, and buyers and sellers stood on mutually better ground; W. FITCH, 5 very prime Kentucky Steers at 16¾c. ₱ ℔., to H. TAYLOR, of Jersey City. Thanksgiving week opens well. The good people of the City of New-York need fear no scarcity of excellent Beef and Mutton, as well as of Pork and Poultry. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 16¾c. ₱ ℔.; first quality, 15½c. ₱ ℔.; second quality, 14c. ₱ ℔.; third quality, 12c. ₱ ℔.; some Texans sold as low as 11c. ₱ ℔.; highest price quoted, 16¾c. ₱ ℔.; lowest price quoted, 11c. ₱ ℔.; this day's average, 13¾c. ₱ ℔.

SALES TO-DAY.

BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 94 Kentucky prime Cattle from 15c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 36 Illinois, fair lot, from 14c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, sold for N. MORRIS 109 Illinois, poor lot from 12c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; and again, for C. Q. BRIGGS, 67 Illinois, mixed lot, from 14c.@14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; and a mixed lot of medium grade Cattle of 69 head, from 14c.@14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; J. H. DOLBY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 47 Illinois, from 13c.@14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for T. CLEMENS, 35 head of medium grade Cattle at 14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; B. WESTHEIMER sold for T. CLEMENS 46 Ohios, common lot, from 13c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; B. W. GILLETT sold for W. BRIGGS 30 Ohios, from 14c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; CORY & MCPHERSON sold for self 83 head of good Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; W. FITCH sold 143 Illinois, from 13c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 153 Texans at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 259 Illinois common Cattle from 12c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 48 Kentuckys, prime, from 14c.@16½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HOUVER sold 248 Ohios, average weight 68 ℔s. ₱ head, at $4 18¾ ₱ cwt.; 218 Iowas, coarse grade, average weight 76 ℔s. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 241 Ohios, average weight 75 ℔s. ₱ head, at $6 80 ₱ cwt. BELLIS & PIDCOCK sold 102 Lambs, weight 5,960 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 281 sheep, weight 24,580 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔. KASE & HOUVER'S report of Sheep sold at Communipaw Yards, for the week ending Nov. 15, 1869: 3,509 Sheep, weight 1,220,841 ℔s.; prices ranging from 4½c.@5¾c. ₱ ℔.; sales for same week at Fortieth-street Sheep Market, 892 Sheep and lambs, weight 321,107 ℔s., prices as above; for Sheep and Lambs from 7c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔. BELLIS & PIDCOCK'S report of Sheep sold at Communipaw Yards, for week ending Nov. 13, 1869, 8,608 Sheep, weight 3,110,526 ℔s., prices ranging from 3½c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; Market closed firm, but as this is Thanksgiving week stock owners should hesitate to flood the Sheep Market of New-York.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

W. BUDER and BARTLETT'S report for week ending Nov. 13, 1869: Sold 1,846 Hogs, average weight 169 ℔s., at 12.80c. ₱ ℔.; market firm at 13¼c. for tops ₱ ℔. Hogs alive 10¼c. ₱ ℔.; Dressed, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ ℔. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day, 125 cars, containing 1,581 head of Horned Cattle, 2,842 Sheep, 2,187 Hogs. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 13, 1869, 231 cars, containing 2,171 head of Horned Cattle, 6,582 Hogs, 7,624 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards for same week 613 head of Horned Cattle, 6,392 Hogs, 7,280 Sheep. This market was on the advance this morning.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Report, for week ending Nov. 15, 1869, 1,300 Sheep and Lambs: Sheep from 4c. to 6c. ₱ ℔., Lambs from 5c. to 8c. ₱ ℔.; 19 Beef Cattle, 61 Cows and Calves, at 65c., 80c. and $1 ₱ head; 319 Veal Calves at 12c., 13c. and 14c. ₱ ℔.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our Watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight	$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone	$4 to $8
Ladies' Cluster Pins	$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings	$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 3d-av.
CROWN DIAMONDS. (English Opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Haigh, Peak, Drayton, Mrs. Bowler and Mrs. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Elisa Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE LOST SHILLING, IDIOT JACK, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Spanish Cortes at Madrid, on Saturday, Colonial Minister BECERRA, in reply to a Deputy from Porto Rico, who asked how the Government proposed to treat the island, said "that the treatment of the colonies would be such that the people would be proud to call themselves Spaniards." He added, further, that Porto Rico would be regarded, not as a colony, but as a Spanish province, and that the Government would agree to the abolition of slavery, with indemnity to owners for losses incurred. The President of the Cortes on Sunday night entertained Minister SICKLES at a banquet, at which many distinguished guests were present.

NAPOLEON has received from Russia a proposition for an alliance offensive and defensive between that country, France and Austria, which shall last three years, and the treaty to be renewable upon six months' notice. Each country is to maintain a standing army.

The Emperor of France, on Sunday, reviewed the troops encamped at Compiègne. During the past few days many electoral meetings have been held at Paris, but without disturbance or any arrests being made.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, reports the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at Port Said, and the French Empress is expected today. The *Bastian*, a vessel drawing twenty feet of water and designed for the Suez Canal traffic, sailed from Liverpool for Port Said yesterday.

GENERAL.

Later dispatches in regard to the Western Pacific Railway disaster state that eleven dead bodies have been taken from the wrecked cars, and twenty persons, it is estimated, were wounded. Various causes are assigned for the collision, but, from the statements made, it appears to have been the result of criminal carelessness.

The leather board factory of HAYDEN & BALCOM, located at Lawrence, Mass., was burned on Sunday. Loss, $60,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Hon. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, of Utica, died at his residence in that city on Sunday evening, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

J. C. BUELL, cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide in that city yesterday, by shooting himself. His mind was in a depressed state, it is said, owing to heavy losses during the late panic. The directors of the bank have issued a card, in which they state that the responsibility of the institution is not impaired by the reported defalcation of the late cashier.

The Tennessee Legislative Conference Committee have agreed on the compromise fixing 75 as the number of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The election will be held Dec. 16, and the Convention will meet Jan. 10, 1870. The Committee on Federal Relations have reported against the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Sixty-one bodies have thus far been recovered from the wreck of the *Stonewall*, recently burned in the Mississippi River. None of the officers have yet been found.

WILLIAM C. BELL, the murderer of HARMON WENDELL, was hanged at Edwardsville, Ill., on Friday last, in accordance with his sentence. He persisted in asserting his innocence to the very last. Just before the drop fell he fainted, and suffered the penalty while still unconscious. His neck was broken by the fall.

The Alabama Legislature met at Montgomery yesterday. The message of the Governor was received. It is very conservative in tone.

Returns from all the counties but two in Wisconsin show that Governor FAIRCHILD's majority is 9,000. The Legislature stands fifty-four Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and two Independent.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of next month, escaped from jail at Georgetown, Del., on Sunday night. He was aided by outside parties.

The boiler connected with STORMS' paper mill, at Catskill, exploded yesterday morning, and the engineer, his wife, who was in the building, and a fireman were killed. It is feared other lives were also lost. The explosion caused much damage to buildings in the vicinity, and VAN BRUNGHAUSEN's tenement, near by, was set on fire and burned to the ground.

The Grammar School House at Newton Centre, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, caused, it is supposed, by an incendiary. Loss $40,000. Insurance $20,000.

The decision in the Barbour-Shaker *habeas-corpus* case, begun at Hudson, in July last, was rendered yesterday, and the child is given into the custody of its mother, Mrs. BARBOUR, of New-Dorp, Staten Island.

Direct mail communication has been established between New-Orleans and Belize, Honduras, and is to continue as long as the British Government shall keep up the line of packets between the two ports.

On Sunday night Colonel ALFRED W. JOHNSON, a well-known citizen of Belfast, Me., died suddenly at the St. James Hotel, in Boston, Mass.; and yesterday morning ISAAC BRYANT, an old resident of Buffalo, this State, dropped dead in the Central Railway Depot in that city.

An Evansville, Ind., telegram gives the details of a horrible murder on Saturday last at Troy, in Perry County of that State, when a mother and her eldest son, named GILDERSLEEVE, were found in their home murdered, and two other children badly cut with a hatchet. The husband and father is suspected of the crime.

An old man 60 years of age, named PAUL, was killed by his stepson, SHARPE JOHNSON, on Wednesday last, just outside the city limits of Columbus, Ohio. The murderer is 16 years old, and has made his escape. At the time of the homicide both were intoxicated.

LOCAL.

The investigation into the cause of the late "accident" on the Harlem Railroad, resulted, yesterday, in a verdict censuring the switchman, PATRICK MCGERITY, who caused it, and the Railroad Company which had retained him in its service, although he had caused a similar catastrophe a few months before. The switchman is held in $500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Railroad Company is situated just as he is except those bonds.

A meeting of the Equal Rights Association of Brooklyn, was held at the Academy of Music in that city, last evening, at which Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, Mrs. LUCY STONE and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER advocated the theories of woman's rights.

The Erie Railway Company has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD, against Commodore VANDERBILT, for the purpose of recovering $5,000,000 damages, which the Company allege they have sustained by reason of certain fraudulent transactions on the part of the Commodore. A motion was made yesterday on behalf of the defendant to have the action transferred to the Circuit Court, so that it could be tried before a jury. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Gold Board yesterday resolved to permit the Gold Exchange Bank to resume the business of clearing gold under a new set of rules and restrictions.

In the case of HENDERSON, of the English blonde troupe, against Colonel GEORGE BUTLER, for an alleged libel published in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, the defendant was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Judge FITHIAN, of the Superior Court, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers are still finding and throwing out fraudulent entries in the returns. There appears now to be no doubt that ANTHONY WALTER is elected Sheriff, and that the certificate of election will be given to him.

A man named WM. KEANE, a *Herald* press feeder, was fatally wounded in the head yesterday by JAMES LEE, a faro bank dealer, while quarreling in Alderman MILLER's saloon in Grand-street. LEE is under arrest and KEANE is in a dying condition in Bellevue Hospital.

The New Alliance in Europe.

The announcement which we publish this morning, from our own correspondent at St. Petersburg, foreshadows a new and startling complication in European politics. The statement is that a proposal has been submitted by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the French Minister for an Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia, France and Austria. The alliance is to exist for three years; it binds each party to maintain a standing army, and the treaty is renewable upon six months' notice.

It is true that this plan is only as yet proposed by one Power to another, but Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is too cautious and experienced a diplomatist to venture publicly on a move of great importance unless he had ascertained beforehand the reception it was likely to meet with. The suggestion, we may be very confident, will not take the Emperor NAPOLEON by surprise. It may be one of the direct results of the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor some time ago—agreed upon at the time, but delayed by motives of policy. The Russian Government would never have invited the attention of the world to a project which had not been privately discussed between the Powers principally concerned in it.

The new alliance would almost certainly be the harbinger of new troubles in Europe. Two out of the three Powers thus leagued together have been with difficulty restrained from springing at the throat of Prussia. Austria has great losses and terrible defeats to avenge, and France has wounded pride to appease, and the long desired rectification of frontiers to accomplish. If Russia can be induced to connive at these designs, neither France nor Austria would begrudge the Muscovite the gratification of striking a deadly blow at Turkey. It is easy enough, then, to estimate what each party to the Alliance has to gain by a scheme which is a serious menace to the peace of Europe. France might recover her old place in the world, and humble the pride of Prussia. Austria might at least partly repair the ravages which the needle gun inflicted upon her, and wipe out the bitter memories of Sadowa. And Russia might hope to drive out the Crescent from Constantinople, even if she did not push her Central-Asian outposts still further toward British India.

We are only discussing probabilities, and it may happen that the rumored alliance will never come into existence. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg, from whom the news comes, has access to special sources of information, and he is not likely to have been misled in a matter of so much consequence. But the attitude of England may induce NAPOLEON to pause before entering into a league which undoubtedly could bode no good for any but the contracting Powers. We need not recount the obligations which NAPOLEON owes to England. Great Britain recognized him first, and her countenance and support have enabled him to pass safely through many critical stages of his career. Hitherto he has clung closely to his alliance with England, and certainly has not shown himself ungrateful for it. But the new alliance would indicate a change in his feelings and his policy. The event would render the close of this year memorable, for in all probability it would [illegible] the fitting out of the steamer Alabama, and no man could tell how far the flood might extend.

Revenue Reform—Mr. Wells' Position.

The discussion between free traders of the ultra sort, and protectionists of the kind akin to monopolists, proceeds on the hypothesis that there is no middle ground which can be consistently occupied. The free traders represent all who demur to the legislative acceptance of their abstract principle as virtually in favor of protection for its own sake, and a high tariff as its legitimate result. The monopolists, on the contrary, denounce all who do not come up to their standard as free traders in disguise,—spurning them as unworthy of confidence or fellowship, and invoking against them the discipline and authority of party. The anathemas fulminated against the Special Commissioner of Revenue illustrate both the intolerance and the tactics of those who uphold a prohibitory tariff. His exposure of monopolies was denounced as a crusade against the protection which is rational because incidental; his suggestions relating to reform were assailed as inimical to domestic industries because at variance with the demands of those who, under the pretence of promoting home industry, fasten upon the community grievous burdens for the benefit of exceptional interests.

And yet there is a medium position from which the evils of the present system may be most efficiently assailed, and desirable reforms most successfully projected. This is the position occupied by Mr. WELLS, whose admirable reports have done much toward familiarizing the public with the enormities of existing monopolies, and the feasibility of introducing wholesome changes without detriment to the revenue or to the great body of domestic enterprise and industry. Mr. WELLS' reports were not needed to convince us of the injustice and inexpediency of a tariff which has built up giant monopolies, or of the value in a fiscal sense of a tariff constructed with reference mainly to revenue, which in our present circumstances implies all the protection that is reasonable. On these points contemporary experience has taught a valuable lesson. But the facilities for acquiring precise information, and a rare candor and impartiality in its use, have enabled Mr. WELLS to apply a sound principle to our present needs, and to demonstrate the practicability of a reform which shall relieve the taxpayers without detriment to the Treasury, or to industries which have grown up among us. The requirements of the Government are a guarantee against the wanton sacrifice of revenue. The problem to be solved therefore is, how to raise the required income without injustice to heavily taxed labor, or to a community which, at the best, will be obliged to carry a not inconsiderable burden. It is to Mr. WELLS' credit that he has endeavored to hasten a solution of this problem without reference to free trade or protection as abstract principles. The criticism his labors have provoked from extremists of both schools is a tribute to the moderation and practical sagacity of his course. We cherish the hope that his forthcoming report will contribute yet more to the intelligent discussion of a subject which suffers quite as much from ignorance as from selfishness.

The Proposed Democratic Regime in New-York.

If we consider the predictions or the threats of the Democratic Press since the elections, there is by no means an inviting future before the residents of this City. We have enjoyed, as all can testify, the luxury for a few years past of an honest and thorough administration of various important branches of public trust. Some even of our Democratic readers will recall their disgust, fifteen years since, when the great departments of City Charities—the almshouses, prisons and hospitals—were all under the government of those ripe fruits of universal suffrage, the "Ten Governors." They will remember the orgies of drunkenness that were celebrated in full view of the prisoners sentenced for gross offences, the indecent scenes constantly reported as occurring between the City fathers and the subjects of law in the various buildings of the island; the enormous peculations and the utter and entire neglect by the "Governors" of the real interests committed to their charge. It was simply the unblushing despoliation and revelry of our present City Government repeated in the case of convicts, paupers and prostitutes. The whole community know how honestly and ably this vast charge has been managed during the past few years by the "Commission of Charities and Correction." Reform and economy have been the rule everywhere. Decency and public morals have been strictly enforced. Among all the large expenditures for the maintenance or care of many thousands of people, not even the bitterest partisan feeling has ever ventured to assert that there was one dishonest job.

Some of our readers will also remember the former Democratic Board of Health, which distinguished itself by not doing anything of a sanitary nature and by the most enormous and unblushing peculations. The present "Commission," every partisan will admit, has been an unmingled blessing to the community. Whatever may be thought of some of the characteristics of its members, it has done an honest and useful work, and at a moderate expense. The Central Park Commission is another instance of a faithful and thorough administrative body. Though employing at times thousands of men, we have never heard it accused of using its influence for political purposes, and no stain of jobbery rests upon it. When we think what an administration this Park management might have been—what a nuisance to the public, and source of endless corruption—we cannot but be thankful that, no Democratic victory can now deprive us of its great blessings.

The Croton Board has been another of the fortunate oligarchies placed over our free citizens. If we note how our streets are [illegible] have some feeble conception of what would have been done with the large income of the Water Commissioners had the "Ring" held control over it.

The present Democratic programme we understand to be to merge all these and other "Commissions" into one Board, like the old Ten Governors, to be chosen by the people and to be responsible to the Mayor. Then, practically, the vast patronage and expenditure of these Boards would rest in the hands of the Mayor and ten associates.

What the character of these "Governors" would be we can judge of by the present composition of the City Common Council. How well they would perform the delicate and scientific tasks of caring for a great pauper and criminal population, of providing for the public health, promoting artistic taste, and regulating the water supply, we can measure by the present success of their associates in caring for the streets, squares and docks of the Metropolis, and by their present temperance and honesty, with comparatively small resources at command.

It need not be said that when this era begins it will be a new era of plunder and jobbery, never before known even in New-York. The "Ring" will then command its millions, where now it deals with thousands. It will employ an army of officeholders. All the thousands of active men then nominally managing the asylums, almshouses, prisons and hospitals, or working on the Park, or inspecting for the Board of Health, or regulating the Croton, or controlling the pilots and the Quarantine, will have it as the aim and object of their lives, not to do their work, but to serve some politician and to contrive a "job." The Ring will then have the income of all New-York to work upon, and it will be strange if it do not extract some profits from it. Under these various departments, property will be made to feel that it has some interest at stake in City Government.

But the branch of City administration which reaches every citizen most nearly is that which protects his life and property—the Police. Under the new Democratic programme, this powerful body is to become a sort of janissary force under the Mayor. It will inevitably be dependent on the party, or the few demagogues who control the party We see what a Judge elected by universal suffrage is worth now, when one of the ruffians who elected him appears before him. We can imagine how efficient the Police of the "Bloody Sixth," or the murderous Fourth Ward will be, when called upon to arrest the pugilists or burglars who have most aided in securing their selection for their posts. If the future Democratic Mayor should happen to be a Fernando Wood, with a body guard of a thousand picked men, all the roughs and ruffians of the City and the Courts behind them in his favor, and controlling the patronage of a small kingdom, there is very little of the prizes of ambition and plunder which he might not reasonably hope to attain to. He would not need to repeat his *coup d'état*. All that he could desire, except empty titles, would be his. The wealth of New-York would be open to him. There would be nothing to oppose him, except the jealousy or greed of his own associates. What the safety to person and property, what the public convenience and morals would be, under this future glorious Democratic *régime*, now so distinctly held out to us, we leave to the imagination of our readers.

The Alabama Correspondence.

The new chapter of *Alabama* correspondence which we published yesterday morning, with its letters from Secretaries SEWARD and FISH, Lord CLARENDON, and Messrs. THORNTON and REVERDY JOHNSON, brings the history down to the negotiations in train under Mr. MOTLEY. It supplies the hiatus in the correspondence which has existed, for the public, since Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's famous letter of last February; it bridges the gap between the old Administration and the new.

One of the chief points of interest in this latest chapter of diplomatic negotiation is its disclosure of Mr. JOHNSON's final efforts to procure an amendment to the convention introducing "claims by the Government of the United States for injury sustained on account of the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government." It will be remembered that the chief fault of the convention, in the eyes of our Senate, was that it took no cognizance of this sort of claims, and confined itself to "claims between subjects and citizens." Now, after the 4th of March, that is, after the incoming of GRANT's administration, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON addressed the Earl of CLARENDON in a different spirit from any that he had before exhibited. On the 25th of March he wrote:

"*My Government believes, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon Her Majesty's Government,* because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the fitting out of the *Alabama* and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise. The existence of such a claim makes it as necessary that its ascertainment and adjustment shall be provided for as the individual claims growing out of the same circumstances."

Here, it will be perceived, a new element had been introduced into Mr. JOHNSON's negotiations. Mr. THORNTON had already, the day previous, sent word to London that the treaty would fail of ratification; but Mr. JOHNSON declared to the Earl of CLARENDON that this new provision would, in his opinion, "at once result in the ratification of the convention by the Senate."

It was not till April 8 that the Earl of CLARENDON replied to this proposition, and then it was only to coldly decline it; a week later he took occasion to distinctly inform Mr. JOHNSON that the latter was not justified in concluding from the previous note that the amendment would be agreed to by the British Government, even if our Government officially proposed it, as the real basis of settlement. In other words, the British Government totally declined to hold itself responsible in the treaty for its political conduct during the war, regarding the Confederacy. It would consent to a private claims' treaty, based on that of 1853, and nothing more.

All this was independent of the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon protocol, and [illegible] in short, and it shows conclusively, but even more in the words of the correspondence than in its general summary, that the British Government was determined to concede nothing.

The first act of the new State Department was to notify Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON that the treaty was rejected by a "practically unanimous" vote; (the Kentucky Senator being regarded as an "impracticable" or "obstinate juryman;") but the concluding words of the dispatch were friendly in spirit: "The President, however, is not without hope that upon a further consideration by the two Governments of the questions involved in the negotiation, they may still be found to be susceptible of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment." That, and the somewhat stilted response from Her Majesty's Government, that in this hope it "cordially concurred," bring us to the end of all that is important in this new batch of diplomatic letters. But, at all events, its perusal will confirm the reader in the conviction that the unwillingness to compromise fairly was not all on our side.

The Duty of the Insured at a Fire.

A litigation in the Superior Court, in Cincinnati, has recently resulted in affirming the judgment of a lower Court against a fire insurance company for the amount of a disputed claim. The Company set up as their principal defence the violation of a provision inserted in the policy which they issued, to the effect that the best endeavors of the owner should be used at and after a fire to save the property insured. It appeared that the owner employed a person to take charge of the goods, who resided in the building where they were stored; that when the fire first began, and could have been readily extinguished, this person refused to have the doors opened; that time was lost in breaking into the building, and that the chief loss was occasioned by this delay.

There is a similar clause in most fire insurance policies. When the owner of insured property is present during a fire, he may have this dilemma before him: whether to endeavor to remove his property to some other place where it may be injured or stolen, or where it may burn up, and where it certainly is not insured, or whether he shall let it alone and give the Company an opportunity to deny liability because he has not exerted himself. If the choice of such alternatives may prove embarrassing to an owner, what must they be to an agent?

The Court considered that the person in charge of the property may have thought his own conduct judicious—the fire might be increased by opening a door, and opportunity be afforded for pillage; that an honest mistake furnished no ground for blame; and that the acts of the agent were constructively those of the owner. There can be no question as to the wisdom of this judgment. And fire insurance companies will find it unprofitable to seek to escape liability, where no fraud is alleged, by getting behind the numerous provisos that fill their policies. If all these points are to be used to the disadvantage of the unfortunate sufferer by fire, the value of insurance is, in the Dickens phrase, "on the whole infinitesimal."

The Situation in Mexico.

It is only the old story repeated for the hundredth time, when we are told that "Mexico is once more on the eve of a revolution." That unhappy "sister republic" is always either in the midst of a revolution, or on the brink of it. Anarchy seems to be its chronic state, and a little relief in the way of tranquillity and order is an unexpected blessing.

Just now, according to our correspondent, "Porto Carrero," the people of Coahuila, and even the frontier inhabitants of Zacatecas and Chihuahua, are suffering the horrors of an Indian invasion from New-Mexico—the savage marauders carrying off all the horses and cattle, and killing all the people they encounter. In Michoacan there is one more *pronunciamiento* against State authorities. Mazatlan is menaced by PLACIDO VEGA, who is said to have been joined by some armed American fillibusters. Then there are the mutinies at Las Cruces, and the robbery of the diligences on the road from the City of Mexico to Guadalajara. What with the high roads infested with footpads, constant rebellions of ambitious chieftains, the intrigues and quarrels of Cabinet Ministers, frontier wars, a weak central Government, and now and then a "Ministerial crisis," no wonder that Mexico is always "on the eve of a revolution."

It is true that the opponents of the Juarez administration exaggerate all these evils most monstrously, for the mere sake of political effect, magnifying every possible private brawl into a *pronunciamiento*; but there is still, with all allowance, abundant basis left for the misrule and half-anarchy which we have alleged to be characteristic of Mexico. Nobody has ever seriously questioned the honesty and integrity of JUAREZ, who is, all things considered, perhaps as patriotic a ruler as the country has had for years. But his Government is weak and capricious; and its best defence against the charges of disorder is to admit that uprisings constantly take place, with the claim that they are so quickly put down again!

For a long time, too, popular hostility has been excited against the Ministers of JUAREZ. They are always quarreling, and when old elements of discord are thrust out of the Cabinet it is only to bring new ones. The Press, with great unanimity, attacks our old friend Señor ROMERO, while LERDO is regarded as one of the most talented and least scrupulous of Mexican Ministers. JUAREZ seems to be but a puppet in LERDO's hands—the President has "very little influence with the present Administration." LERDO seems to have effected new triumphs in Ministerial appointments, of late, according to our correspondent, and "laughs at opposition."

What will be the outcome of all this folly and selfishness and intrigue and disorder and bloodshed, ruling from one end of Mexico to the other, it is difficult indeed to say. But so far the Mexican Republic seems to be only aimlessly drifting. It keeps out foreign enterprise and capital by its lawless condition, and it takes no steps whatever to put itself in that march of progress which even Turkey, Spain, China and Japan have in these latter days so wondrously exhibited.

A Field for Executive Labor.

In the hour before dawn of Sunday, when the sleep of laboring life is most profound, a monster stole to a stairway which was the sole means of exit for scores of men, women and children occupying a vast tenement house in this City. He smeared the stairway with inflammable oil, and to the oil applied a lighted match. Fortunately there was such timely discovery of his crime that no serious consequences ensued, and the lives he placed in jeopardy were snatched by an accident from the jaws of death. No one is said to know his motive, nor can any present guess be made as to his identity; it is only certain that his act was that of a fiend.

A public wrong will be done if all Police appliances are not exhausted before the effort to discover this criminal is abandoned. The detectives can here find a legitimate field of duty, and the Fire Marshal is now afforded an opportunity to show the value of his office. Society has no more dangerous foe than the incendiary; and when, as in this case, human lives are periled by his crime, it is full time for society to organize efforts for his punishment. Of course it is always difficult to prove the crime of arson, but it is impossible to arrive at that result unless proper effort is made. We regret to see little evidence of that activity on the part of the authorities, which is imperatively required by such cases as this. Considering that the attempt to fire the Hamilton-street tenement house was the second lately made, there is certainly the more reason that it should have the services of the most adroit and experienced detectives attached to the Police force.

Spain moves at last. The Government has gradually arrived at the realization of the truth that slavery is dead, and that the nation which tries to keep it alive only invites misfortune. The Minister for the Colonies told the Cortes on Saturday that the Government proposed to treat Porto Rico as a Spanish province, and was willing to abolish slavery, and allow indemnification to slaveowners for losses incurred. The avowal will strengthen Spain in the eyes of the world, and the applause she receives for it may possibly incite her to adopt a just and liberal policy toward Cuba. Respect for international law, and not sympathy with a reckless and oppressive Government, has hitherto restrained other Powers from openly encouraging Cuba to start again in the world, unfettered by a connexion which can never affect her interests favorably.

The Mormons have begun a very active course of propagandism in New-York, and they have even taken the trouble to send an Elder all the way from Utah to preach up a "revival." It might have been thought that BRIGHAM YOUNG had quite enough on his hands at home, but that is his own affair. Since Mormonism rests rather upon the credulity, the ignorance, and the passions of mankind than upon their intelligence or reasoning powers, we must admit that he has chosen his agent well. Elder CURTIS' "sermon," on Sunday comprised the following "argument:" "I knew JOE SMITH, and I say to you that he was the best man that lived since the days of the Apostles." Elder CURTIS may have known JOE SMITH, but as he could not have known everybody else from the times of the Apostles downward he is not quite competent to decide on their relative degrees of goodness. But positive statements always impose upon ignorance, and the Mormons know the power which that fact gives them—to say nothing of their success as wholesale panderers to sensuality.

This trapeze brutality ought to be stopped. Scarcely a week passes without some poor creature being killed or maimed in the effort to earn bread by providing a cruel "amusement." Another victim is now to be added to the long list. A girl, "youthful and handsome," was performing upon the flying trapeze, when she lost her balance and fell headlong upon the floor. Her right hand was cut, both wrists were broken, "a deep gash was cut in her forehead, and her head was severely bruised." We hope the audience were satisfied that they had their money's worth. Two comic songs were sung immediately afterward, so that the poor girl's misfortune did not affect anybody's spirits very much. It is because people know these performances are dangerous that they flock to see them. BLONDIN on the high rope was always a success, but when he did equally surprising feats on a rope six feet from the ground, no one went to see him. It was the chance of the man breaking his neck that attracted people. The St. Louis audience must have thought themselves very fortunate to have taken tickets for the right night. The poor girl is a cripple for the rest of her life, but so long as the "public" are satisfied, we need not make a fuss about the sacrifice of a life now and then.

We hope the public quite understand that the streets of a city are not intended for *their* use, but for the convenience of any society or body of men who think proper to form a procession. When the "processionists" do not happen to want a street we, the public, are obligingly allowed to pass up and down it. The driver of a car which had to pass through Chatham-square on Sunday was not properly acquainted with the rule on this subject. He stupidly thought the thoroughfare belonged to the public, and when a long "Hibernian procession" stopped him, and he still tried to go on, he was very properly beaten and otherwise chastised. He will know better in future. What is the public in this City? Less than nothing. "Processionists," of course, must do as they like—they must take the whole City if they want it. They are very considerate in stopping short at the street. For the future, car drivers will distinctly remember that they owe their first duty to "Hibernian (and other) processions," and only a secondary and inferior one to the public.

Perhaps there is no country in the world concerning which so many inaccurate statements are made as India. Speakers and writers seem to feel themselves quite safe in assuming the densest popular ignorance concerning that continent and the people who inhabit it. A clergyman told a large congregation in this City on Sunday that the "prophets of Buddhism" have long been predicting the invasion of India by a foreign race, and that "the people of India do not disguise the belief that that time is approaching, and that the Anglo-Saxon race is to be the conqueror." Anybody would suppose from this that the people of India have yet to make the acquaintance of Anglo Saxons. The clergyman went on to repeat a statement "that the British Government have only to decree Christianity to have it generally adopted!" A wilder assertion than this was never made by an intelligent man. The mutiny of 1809 was solely provoked by the fear of the natives that the British Government intended to destroy their caste by making them use greased cartridges, and so force them to adopt Christianity. The mere *suspicion* set the Empire on fire. And now we are to believe that an edict from the British Government would have the effect of breaking up every native system of religion, and cause Christianity to be everywhere accepted by the people. The truth is that the British power would be wiped out of India within three months after the Government had announced the policy of suppressing Hindooism or Mohammedanism, and the clergyman in question might easily have learned as much.

We in this part of the world have great new lakes to be exploited, or at least brought into general notice, something like those discovered by Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Africa. The lake lately overhauled in the Northwest by Professor BELL, is named Mipigon, and is probably as large as Lake Ontario, or Lake Erie, being connected with Lake Superior by a river thirty miles long, running northwest. This will add one more link to the great lake-chain on our maps, and damage the nomenclature of Lake Superior,—surpassing it also in interest, in right of a swarm of picturesque little islands covering its waters. The Nipigon lake belongs to the Dominion,—a fact about which we do not feel any jealousy, as that is the very next thing to having it ourselves.

Still another frightful deed was enacted yesterday in an ill-fated barroom on the eastern side of the City. It is the old story. Two men—both deeply under the influence of liquor—quarreled; angry words were passed from either side; a threat of defiance and a challenge to fight were uttered by one of the parties; in an instant afterward the challenged man drew a revolver from his pocket and fired a ball into the brain of his opponent, who fell at his feet. This occurrence adds one more to the many illustrations already afforded of the danger attending the carrying of deadly weapons. The next Legislature should at the outset of its session provide a stringent law on this subject, forbidding the practice of carrying firearms unless by special permit of the proper authorities. Such a law will not come a day too soon.

If, as the telegraph informs us, the Paris journals are turning the address of LEDRU ROLLIN into ridicule, we fear his cause is past all surgery, for ridicule, in that part of the world, kills off and puts down anything as effectually as a park of flying artillery. The "extremists" have a great many discouragements to contend against; and to make the matter worse for them, LOUIS BLANC, at the solicitation of a deputation of Paris electors, has been induced to offer himself as candidate for the Corps Legislatif, vice ROLLIN—who, however, will not withdraw, and will probably go to the poll. In such a state of things the Government man would be likely to have it all his own way.

Our Florentine correspondent mentions the purpose of the King of Italy to have his grandchild, son of Prince HUMBERT, created Prince of NAPLES, to propitiate the good will of the Southern people. It would be a very politic piece of strategy, countenanced by the practice of other dynasties—that of EDWARD I. of England, who made his son Prince of WALES, and of the Spanish Kings, whose eldest sons were Princes of the Asturias, in order, in both cases, to conciliate a rough and malcontent set of subjects. In a similar spirit, NAPOLEON I. made his son King of Rome. The discontented, semi-Grecian race of that Neapolitan capital would probably like the notion—especially the Lazzaroni, of whom a good many are still left.

In all probability the young Duke of GENOA,—some three or four years older than little NAPOLEON VICTOR, of France,—will be the choice of the Spaniards, in spite of the proverbial woe denounced against that people which is governed by a child. And here also may be seen how the world changes. Though formerly all Europe was fiercely divided over the succession of Spain, and rivers of blood was spilt to prevent one family—the BOURBONS—from holding the sceptres of two nations, the great Powers at present have no objection to see the CARIGNANS exercising the same great *rôle* and privilege in Europe. Those Savoyard Princes, wandering away from the original valley of the Alps, have certainly had a world of historic luck and advancement; and, in this respect, they have completely eclipsed the proverbial COBURGS of this century.

We are shortly, it seems, to have a crowd of little parliaments or camarillas all over the country, in connection with the insurrection of the ladies and their movement upon the works of the stronger sex; the plan being, as stated by Mrs. DINSMORE, that, while in large cities a parliament should sit, smaller societies of the same sort should be got up in lesser localities. The project shows well, and as its main feature will be "talking" it has an element of success in it. No doubt those parliaments in our chief cities will be lively affairs, and agreeable to the "gentlemen of the reporters' gallery," who will find their usually dull routine at male meetings a good deal diversified. The reports of those "Ladies' Councils" are always read with a sentiment of hilarity; and really, as one more "item of public interest"—like that old Emperor's "new pleasure"—the women's movement should be rather welcome than otherwise to the journalists. We are not implacably opposed to those camarillas.

The ancient aspects of country life are being gradually restored in France. Not a few of the oldest and noblest families, who have outlived the first revolution and subsequent changes of Government, are rapidly regaining their old territorial importance. Keeping studiously aloof from the public life of the Second Empire, they are occupying themselves with the improvement of their estates, and are thereby recovering the wealth and dignity which will gradually reinstate them in their almost princely supremacy in the provinces. The depopulation of the French rural districts, chiefly from military conscription, has compelled the lords of the soil to have recourse to a species of cooperative farming. A community of farmers concentrate their efforts upon one large farm, instead of dividing them among a number of small ones. The area to be cultivated consists either of one large estate or of several of lesser size, whose proprietors agree to combine, the community of interests being as favorable to the landlords as to the farmers themselves. The operations are conducted under the supervision of one of the proprietors, or of a general manager appointed by either party. The system is grounded on a fair division of the produce between the landholder and the farmer, and the fact that some of the chief landowners have an annual revenue equal to $50,000 in gold, shows that the old noblesse is again rising into importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Paraguay—Fugitives from Lopez—The Ex-Dictator's Position—Prospects—Extension of the Buenos Frontiers—Commercial Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869.

Little interest is excited by the news from Paraguay; all seems at a stand-still, since nothing of importance has taken place on either side for over a month. Two expeditions have indeed left the Allied headquarters to intercept the rear of LOPEZ, one for Villa Rica, and the second for Rosario, but thus far nothing has been done by either, unless it be the arrest of a few stragglers and fugitives who might have been roving about in the woods seeking their chance to enter the Allied lines. Among those who have succeeded is Mrs. STEWART, the wife of Dr. STEWART, (formerly Surgeon-in-Chief to the army of LOPEZ,) who escaped some months back, leaving his wife to the tender mercies of the Paraguayan tyrant, who, strange to say, does not appear to have revenged himself upon her for the escape of Dr. STEWART. She arrived safely at Asuncion last week after a series of escapes of the most extraordinary nature, having been wandering about the woods for severl weeks. LOPEZ, if we may believe the accounts received, is at San Estanislad, with about 3,500 soldiers, chiefly young boys and old men, badly armed, and badly off for provisions, as also ammunition; this has been the tale for so long that, although it may be true, it will be as well to be cautious in believing it.

The great drawback, and the most serious one, for the Allies, is their small supply of horses and fodder, and the few animals they really possess are half dead through incessant work and bad food; it is this need which has prevented the following up of advantages gained, and, until it be supplied somehow, there is little fear of the war being brought to a finish, unless LOPEZ be really exhausted. And this is a prospect no one can speak of with any certainty.

The "Triumvate" is just now putting forth its energies in ridding the City of Asuncion of some of its filth—no easy task, considering the long period it has had to accumulate. The city is overcrowded, and its population is being added to constantly by the arrival of fugitives, 10,000 of whom are now stated to be located in Asuncion. Perhaps this task, if effected, will turn out the most useful work of the "Provisional Government."

The southern line of frontiers is about to be extended in the direction of Bahia-Blanca. Is not the gradual extension of frontiers, now going on on all sides, a pretty conclusive proof of the good of SAMIENTO's administration?

The census has been taken by this time, but thus far the Provincial returns have not been received. Buenos Ayres City has over 177,000 inhabitants, and Buenos Ayres Province about 300,000. The population of the whole Republic is roughly estimated at 2,000,000, so that this lone Province gives a quarter of the whole! Would it not be better were Buenos Ayres to set up an independent Government instead of having its resources crippled by a number of impoverished Provinces?

Commercial news is good on the whole. During the past fortnight prices of produce have remained pretty firm, with a strong tendency to a rise, yet the long-continued drought scarcely seems to promise a very good clip for this season. Latest advices from Europe up to 23d of August, and New-York 27th, will do much to keep prices steady for some weeks at least.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Butterfield.

The death of Mr. BUTTERFIELD, which occurred at his home in Utica on Sunday evening, was not unexpected. Some two years ago he was stricken with paralysis at the Astor House in this City, and had never recovered from the shock. Had he lived until Thanksgiving Day he would have been 68 years old.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD began life as a poor boy, and by hard work, energy and display of great executive talent, strict integrity and attention to business, he amassed a fortune and made for himself an honored name. He was, when quite young, interested in the stage coach lines between Albany, Utica and Syracuse, and while carrying on that business the necessity of some safer and more direct method of delivering money packages suggested itself to his mind, and he started the express business when all the orders received could be carried in a carpet bag. For some years he himself was the only expressman on the route. He was one of the founders of the American Express, and became interested in other companies engaged in the transportation business, being a leader in the enterprise by which the United States mails were carried overland to California.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD was an old resident of Utica, and had done much to increase the business prosperity of that city. The new public house which bears his name, is only one instance of his desire to benefit the place in which he lived, for this and some of the finest business buildings in Utica were erected under his auspices, and at his own expense. Mr. BUTTERFIELD was at one time a director in the New-York Central Railroad, and connected either as manager or director with many of the great express companies, which extend their lines in every direction from one side of the continent to the other. He had not been prominent in public life, but was for a term Mayor of the City of Utica. He was the father of General BUTTERFIELD, and father-in-law of ALEXANDER HOLLAND, formerly Treasurer of the American Express Company.

Judge Baldwin, of Nevada.

Hon. ALEXANDER W. BALDWIN, of Nevada, one of the victims of the massacre on the Western Pacific Railway, near Oakland, Cal., was a native of Alabama, and son of the late Hon. JOSEPH G. BALDWIN, and at the time of his death was United States District Judge for the State of Nevada. His father, a lawyer of some prominence at the Southern bar, and an author of repute, early settled in California. For a number of years he ranked among the most distinguished jurists of that youthful Commonwealth, and was elevated by his fellow-citizens to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State. The mantle of the sire fell upon the shoulders of the son, who on attaining his majority was admitted to practice in all of the Courts of his adopted State. On the breaking out of the "Washoe fever" the enterprising and adventurous young lawyer crossed the Sierras and entered on the practice of his profession in Nevada. Although a native of the South, he was a strong "Union man" from the breaking out to the close of the war of the rebellion. He was appointed United States District Judge for Nevada when he was but 26 years of age. His opinions while on the Bench were mainly delivered in suits involving rights and titles to mining claims, cases without precedent, and in the last degree intricate and important. And these opinions furthermore were characterized by great ability and perspicuity, and his decisions universally regarded by the Bar of the Pacific Coast as just and equitable. In social life Judge BALDWIN shone preëminent. Brave, affable, affectionate, generous, magnanimous, he will long be remembered as one of the noblest of the pioneers of the country on the shores of the Pacific. Judge BALDWIN leaves a venerable mother in California, and a wife and two children in Nevada. At the time of his death he was 32 years of age.

The Fine Arts.

Bogardous' Fine Art Gallery, No. 1,153 Broadway, was opened to private view last evening. The gallery is not a very extensive one, but it contains already about one hundred paintings by native artists, with several pieces of sculpture by KUNTZE, PICKETT, MANLY and RICHARDS. Among the pictures are specimens by de Haas, Shattuck, Pratt, William Hart, C. A. Sommer, William Morgan, James Fairman, James M. Hart, Colman, Smillie, Van Elten, Dolph, Loap, Reinhart, Nehlig and Cassilear. The most noticeable are WILLIAM HART'S "Sylvan Scene, Maine," and VAN ELTEN'S "Autumn in the Shawangunk Mountains." DE HAAS' "West Hampton Beach" is also worthy of attention, though not one of his best pictures. REINHART'S portrait from life of the poet TENNYSON is better than such productions usually are. The gallery is now open to the public.

Reference has already been made in the TIMES to DORE's great pictures, now on exhibition here—"Jephtha's Daughter," and "Dante and Virgil in the Frozen Regions of Hell." An Art Union has been opened at No. 537 Broadway for the exhibition and sale of photographs of all DORE's works, and art-loving visitors have a chance of obtaining one of these great paintings, and thus keeping them in the country. Studies of "Jonah Announcing the Destruction of Nineveh," and "Dante and Virgil in the Malebolge Circle," also enrich the galleries of the Art Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"NORMA" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Chiefly to give Mme. BRIOL a suitable opportunity to exhibit her powers as a dramatic singer, "Norma" was presented last night at the Academy, with results, so far as that lady is concerned, that may justly be styled very satisfactory, while they cannot be pronounced great. Mme. BRIOL sang the music of the hapless priestess with much force and passion, and brought to bear more delicacy of treatment at times than distinguished her *Leonora*. In various passages her performance deserved warm commendation; nor should it be forgotten that there were certain drawbacks last night, due to no fault of her own, which might have prevented Mme. BRIOL's interpretation from reaching the highest pitch of excellence which she is capable of attaining. In *Adalgisa*, Mlle. LOUISE C. TREUER, said to be a pupil of Signor ERRANI, made her first appearance on any stage. The young lady has a sweet and strong soprano, the best use of which she has only partly attained, was excessively nervous, and fell into the redundant action and occasional uncertainty of delivery which in a novice are so natural. With hard study and practice Mlle. TREUER will make an excellent artist. There is, however, in the lyric profession no royal road, and this fact, it is to be hoped, so promising a young singer will have the intelligence and courage to appreciate. Signor MASSIMILIANI sang *Pollio* with taste and discretion, but with signs, whether temporary or other, that his voice is gravitating toward a baritone. Signor COLETTI was energetic and impressive as *Oroveso*. The chorus was halting at intervals, and there was notable weakness in the sopranos. There was much applause last evening, in spite of all defects, and the principals were called out at the end of each act. On Wednesday, "Il Poluito" will be given, with Miss KELLOGG and Signor LEFRANC in the leading characters.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The Richings troupe sang at the Grand Opera House last evening, in the presence of a very numerous audience. It were rather late to write at length of most of the artists of the company, who are well known to the habitual playgoers. Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD, who was *Maritana*, yesterday, in WALLACE'S delightful opera of that name, is a very accomplished singer, whose rather worn voice can still be listened to with pleasure, thanks to the purity of style displayed in the use of it. Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, who represented *Lazarillo*, is a contralto singer of no great culture, but gifted with an organ of special excellence in the lower register. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, a personator of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, with little humor and ease, has a strong and not too flexible voice, which is heard to greatest advantage in a large house. The newcomer—for a ten years' absence makes an artist a stranger—is Mr. HENRY DRAYTON, who embodied *Don Jose*, and gave the music of his part throughout, and especially the ballad in the prison scene of the second act, all the effect a full, sweet and very extended voice could secure for it. There is, of course, no need to dwell at present on the salient points of the representation of an opera familiar by many charming melodies, and worthy an enduring popularity for the elaborateness of the instrumentation. All the known airs were applauded, and several of Mrs. BERNARD'S songs, and the trio, "Move on, Old Time," the martial cavatina, "Let me like a Soldier fall," and the air "The Happy Moments" were, with one or two other pieces, repeated. The chorusses were very satisfactorily given, and, to be brief, though we recollect performances in which fresher voices have delighted the ear, we can recall none in which more cheerful coöperation and more individual proficiency were apparent. To-night the new tenor of the troupe, Mr. HENRY HAIGH, makes his first appearance in "The Crown Diamonds."

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

A full but not an overflowing house attended the first concert of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn on Saturday evening. The programme embraced BEETHOVEN'S Heroic Symphony in full; STERNDALE BENNETT'S overture, "The Wood Nymph," and WEBER'S Jubilee Overture for Orchestra; a concerto by LISZT for the piano, with orchestral accompaniment; and, in respect to vocal music, the "Non Piu Mesta" and HANDEL'S "Lascia ch'io Pianza." The artists were Miss ALIDE TOPP, pianist, and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, contralto. The artistic success of the affair was genuine.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Caste" was acted last night at the Fifth-avenue with decided success. Mrs. CHANFRAU, a beautiful and cultured artist, was *Esther Eccles*, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT was *Polly*, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT represented the *Marchioness*, Mr. DAVIDGE *Old Eccles*, Mr. LEWIS *Sam Gerridge*, Mr. G. H. CLARKE as *D'Alroy* and Mr. J. B. POLK, *Hawtree*. To the frequenters of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, the mention of these names will suffice to indicate the effect of the performance. Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. GILBERT and Mr. DAVIDGE will be remembered besides as having taken a brilliant part in the first production of the comedy. For the present, then, we may note that the efforts of all gave great pleasure. The same distribution of characters, we see, is maintained in the second rendering of "Caste," which occurs to-night.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting Last Evening—Election of Officers—Discussion on Free Trade.

The Social Science Society, last evening at Plimpton Hall, elected the following officers for the term ending in May next: B. F. LEE, President; W. B. SCOTT, Vice-President; CHARLES MORAN, Treasurer; W. L. ORMSBY, Recording Secretary, and R. L. DUGDALE, Corresponding Secretary.

In the absence, owing to illness, of Mr. SIMON STERN, who was to have read a paper on "Free Trade," the subject was discussed by others present.

Professor LIVERSON said, the most grievous violation of the law of free trade is the high tariff imposed by Congress on British iron. The Morrill tariff preceded the depredations of the *Alabama*, and, therefore, her pirate acts could have been no justification for the high tariff imposed on English iron. The workmen of England cannot be properly called paupers. They live on the fruits of their own toil. Much more truthfully should the Pennsylvania iron merchant, who lives on a tax imposed on labor, be called a pauper. Protection on iron does not give increased employment. If this employment was not in existence those, with the capital engaged therein, would seek a more profitable field, and thus capital would be turned to a more legitimate and profitable channel and a perpetual tax cease to be imposed on capital. High price is the emblem of scarcity and not of prosperity. He contended that though the transportation does not take place the cost is nevertheless paid, because including the tariff and its cost of collection, the home products reach a higher cost when it reaches the consumer; and this, while no additional market is found for his own products. The iron interest asked first to be encouraged by a tax on foreign competition of twenty per cent.; after years of trial it finds itself requiring forty and sixty per cent., and is still an unhealthy bantling. If the iron miner had been left to himself, and after a thorough experiment his venture proved unprofitable, he would turn his capital to some other and more useful purpose, and thus bring capital in harmony with the laws of supply and demand and the first principles of free trade.

The temporary chairman expressed his regret that Mr. GREELEY was not present to discuss the opposite side of the question, especially as he was the sincerest friend of the working man, and ablest advocate of protection on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. ROOSEVELT contended that one of the great difficulties in the way of free trade was the necessity of rulers and Governments protecting themselves against other rulers and nations. Acting upon this disposition and right, the Russian Government prevented England from going to war with the United States during her late struggle, by threatening to withhold her wheat. Another obstacle was the predominant self-interest of men. This self-interest, which is peculiar to manufacturers, will always prevent them from sacrificing their individual interests to the public weal; and, therefore, where they can make a profit by high tariff, they will never favor free trade.

Mr. MINTURN opposed Mr. ROOSEVELT'S theory on the ground that his statement was wholly untrue.

Mr. ROOSEVELT—My assertions are true, and I can point out those here whose principles are that we should have no laws and no Government at all.

Mr. ROOSEVELT being called to order, Dr. EDWARDS spoke in favor of protection. He knew he was speaking in the presence of those who were pledged, and had pledged their means in favor of protection. He had listened to COBDEN when he said, "When England will adopt free trade, America will do the same," I answered, "Never." This is the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out. We have not heard a word relating to the relation between labor and capital; but, the laboring men are waking up, and they are on the side of protection—they seek a larger and fairer distribution of the results of their toil.

Mr. SCOTT said if by exchange we can add ten times as much to our products, it is certainly preferable to protection, which renders us only one-tenth. Bringing foreign products to our shores, the Government agent stands there and demands one-half its value. Shall we be told that the workman gets more by this system than he would if the whole was permitted to be distributed among them instead of the half? Free trade, instead of taking gold from us would bring it to us.

Mr. ROOSEVELT—If I had a chance to answer that I'd do it mighty quick.

Mr. ROOSEVELT got a chance, and said the start of the tariff was to protect usurers. So it was in HAMILTON's time, and so it is now.

After some further discussion in the same strain, the meeting adjourned.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Meeting of the Equal Rights Association of Brooklyn—Speeches by Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Stone and Henry Ward Beecher.

A meeting of the Equal Rights Association of Brooklyn was held at the Academy of Music in that city last evening, the audience numbering one thousand persons or more. The Brooklyn Equal Rights Association is a society recently organized to "promote the equal civil and political rights of all American citizens without distinction of race or sex." The President of the Association is Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, who, after a few introductory remarks by Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, was presented to the audience, and read from manuscript a dissertation on the past and present position of woman in society, the causes thereof and the prospects of her elevation in the future. The great want of the present day, the speaker thought, was a more pronounced and positive individualism. Woman, at the present day, was full of unrest; she demands a larger scope for her activity. First of all, she claims the right to own herself and not to be the mere appendage of man; she desires to leave off being fractional and become integral. Notwithstanding her long debasement to the grosser qualities of men she yet retained a fine sensibility, which only needs to be emancipated to shine forth in all its native lustre. With all man's flattery of woman his conduct proved that he never yet loved her enough to make her his equal. The emancipation of woman would be for the benefit of both sexes equally. Power was dangerous; it corrupted its possessor no less than those whom it held in subjection, as was shown by the institution of slavery. God never meant that one human being should be owned by another. No woman should be compelled to marry for a home, or to marry at all unless she believed she could thus render herself more happy. Hence she needed first of all pecuniary independence, the right and the opportunity to earn her own livelihood. Next she demanded equal opportunities for education and culture. Every woman at some time of her life dreamed of an ideal hero—a man noble in action, rich in affection, pure in life. When woman is emancipated and has free scope for her powers she will convert all men into heroes.

At the close of Mrs. BURLEIGH's dissertation, Mrs. LUCY STONE was introduced and delivered an unwritten speech. She commenced, like her predecessor, by complaining of the subordination in which women are held by men. No nation had yet discovered, what all would one day see, that the highest and best sphere for a person to fill was that sphere which God had best fitted him to fill, whether it be a man or a woman. The popular idea of one sphere for woman and another for man was erroneous, and lay at the root of the false position in which woman now stands. She dwelt upon the necessity of woman having a voice in the making of laws, and in managing the politics of the country, asking, in the words of ANNA DICKINSON, whether woman was always to be classed with idiots, lunatics and paupers. Women, in her opinion, would never get their rights until they could vote and have a representation in law-making bodies. She quoted the Declaration of Independence as containing the true doctrine—that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," women not excepted. In Vineland, N. J., at the recent election, she said, 221 women went to the polls and voted. They had vases of flowers on each side of the ballot boxes, and as the men had forgotten to adorn their polling places in the same manner the ladies loaned them some bouquets. It was claimed that women were already represented at the polls by their husbands or brothers or sons; but suppose a woman had no husband or brother or son? Did she get a sort of vicarious representation? What if the merchants of Wall-street were to say to the brokers: "We will represent you at the polls; there is no necessity for your voting." Would they be satisfied with such an arrangement?

The subject of the rights of property on the part of women and their right to the possession of their children, was dwelt upon at great length by the speaker, but her remarks on these topics were generally trite and commonplace. Coming back to the subject of female suffrage, she repeated all the arguments in favor and answered all the objections against women voting that have so often been heard from the lips of the advocates of women's rights.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was next called on by the audience, and responded in a brief speech, in which he appealed to the audience to say whether the lady speakers of the evening had not vindicated their claims to those civil rights which they demanded for their sex. But it might be said that they were picked specimens. Not at all; they had, to be sure, received more training in public speaking, but there were scores of ladies before him who, with like practice, could do equally well. He had a hundred ladies in his church congregation who, with proper training and opportunity could do quite as well as the ladies who had just addressed the audience. He indorsed fully the claims of the women of the present day to all the civil rights which men demanded for themselves, and illustrated in his characteristic way the absurdity of many of the arguments advanced against what were called women's rights. If there was anything that American politics needed, it was sentiment, and this would be introduced by giving the ballot to women. He longed once more to see the time when men in going to vote would put their hands on their hearts instead of on their pockets. American politics needed purifying, or we should all go to the dogs, and he believed that the admission of women to the elective franchise and participation in politics would bring about the reformation so much needed.

After Mr. BEECHER had concluded the audience was dismissed.

ANOTHER BARROOM MURDER.

Two Men Engage in a Drunken Quarrel—One of Them Fatally Wounded—Arrest of the Murderer.

Yesterday morning WM. KEANE, aged 24, living at No. 173 Delancey-street, a feeder in the *Herald* pressroom, was fatally wounded in the head by a man named JAMES LEE. The two men had been on a spree together, all of Sunday night, and became somewhat intoxicated by daylight yesterday. They entered the liquor saloon of Alderman ANTHONY MILLER, at No. 398 Grand-street, at 9 o'clock. The barkeeper, JOHN C. SMITH, finding they were noisy and inclined to be quarrelsome, ordered them out. They were induced to leave, but returned in a few minutes afterward, still in a quarrelsome mood. Very little was said by them to each other, though they became angered at the barkeeper's refusal to give them any liquor.

When the pair returned to the saloon, ARTHUR MCKEAN, of No. 277 Delancey-street, saw LEE and KEANE on the sidewalk, quarreling, and he followed them into MILLER's saloon, supposing that trouble would ensue. None of the witnesses in the case appear to have any clear idea of the difficulty which ended in KEANE's being shot, but MCKEAN states that as he stood near the bar he suddenly heard a pistol shot, and on turning round saw KEANE fall heavily to the floor, bleeding profusely from a wound on the left side of the head, between the ear and temple. LARRY HILL, of No. 8 Columbia-street, who was also present, heard LEE say, "You want to fight me, do you?" and at the same moment saw him suddenly produce a pistol and fire at his friend.

Officer BRADY, of the Sanitary Squad, who happened to be passing near the scene of the assault, repaired to the saloon and arrested LEE, who freely admitted having shot KEANE, and he was escorted to the Delancey-street Police Station. When KEANE was examined by a physician he was found to be in an insensible condition. The brain, having been lacerated, was oozing from the wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. The Police took the necessary steps to secure the attendance of the witnesses, including a colored domestic named JULIA PHILLIPS, and Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest. LEE resides at No. 82 Willett-street, and is a faro dealer in GEORGE BROWN's faro bank, corner of East Broadway and Grand-street. He is a well-know "rounder" in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. During the day a strenuous effort was made by certain parties to create the impression that he had fired the fatal shot in self defence. There was no serious provocation, if any, offered LEE by KEANE to justify the use of a weapon. The fact that LEE carried a pistol was the real cause of the murder. KEANE was once employed as a pressman in the TIMES establishment, and afterward worked in the same capacity at the office of the Albany *Evening Journal*. He leaves two brothers and two sisters. His parents are dead. His friends say that had not the policeman been dilatory in responding to a call for his aid the murder would not have been committed.

The Bank Coffee House, where this tragedy was enacted, has been the scene of numerous shooting affrays. A few years ago JOHN H. TRAPP, who was subsequently sent to State Prison for forging soldiers' claims, shot a politician named MCCONNEL there; and Major PETER BOWE, another politician, was afterward shot in the same house. On another occasion THOMAS H. FERRIS, a Democratic politician, was also fired at in the same room.

KEANE lingered until 6 o'clock P. M., when he died at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner KEENAN was notified of the death, and the inquest will proceed to-day.

Another Shooting Affair.

JOHN CARROW and WILLIAM HARDGRADE had an altercation yesterday in a Seventh-avenue car, when it was near Fifty-eighth-street, and as a means of bringing it to a conclusion CARROW drew a revolver and fired at HARDGRADE, fortunately, without hitting him or any other person in the car. CARROW was immediately arrested by Officer MOONEY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and was locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Police Station. He will be arraigned this morning at the Yorkville Police Court.

THE CARELESS SWITCHMAN.

How the Late "Accident" on the Harlem Railroad was Caused—The Railroad Company Primarily to Blame—Verdict of Censure—The Switchman Held to Bail.

Coroner BATHGATE, yesterday, resumed his investigation relative to the accident on the Harlem Railroad, which resulted in the death of THOS. HAMMOND, the fireman, on Thursday night last. The conductor and brakemen of the train were examined, without eliciting any new facts. PATRICK MCGERTY, the careless switchman, on being informed by the Coroner that he could tell his own story in his own way, made the following statement in regard to his implication in the disaster:

I was attending the switches and signals on the night of the accident; it was my duty to turn the switches and give the signals to the trains as they go up and down; the last train that went down before the accident was a New-Haven train, due there at 7:31 P. M.; I went out after it had passed, and placed the signal right for the Harlem trains to go down, but neglected to change the switch, so that it was left right for the New-Haven trains to go down, while the signal was right for the Harlem trains to go down; when the Harlem train was coming along toward the switch at 8:32 P. M. I was out by the side of the signal post with a white light in my hand; as the train approached within about thirty feet of the switch, I observed that the rails were wrong; as I had not time to reach the switch and change it, I changed the signal, and as I did so the engineer blew "down brakes," and while I was at the switch the train ran off; the conductor got off the train and asked me what the matter was, and I told him I supposed the switch was wrong; he went up to the switch and saw that it was wrong, and remarked that they were in a d—d nice fix; I heard somebody calling Mr. Ham, and supposed it was the engineer; I went away into the woods because I heard passengers ask for the switchman; one said I had cleared out, when another said I was d—d lucky to get away; I was standing among the passengers at the time, but they did not know me, as I had put down my light; but I soon cleared out after hearing the passengers talk as they did; I was afraid to stay there any longer; I was hired for the Harlem Railroad Company by Mr. A. W. Eggleson, the roadmaster; I get $1 65 per day, $12 per week; a New-Haven freight train ran off the track at the same place about eight months ago; I was the switchman on duty that night; the train should have stopped before approaching the junction, but did not.

In reply to a question by a juror, witness admitted that the switch was misplaced on that occasion, also that he set the switch right; then mistaking the train for a Harlem train, he changed the switch just as the train got to it. I was then, he said, told that I should be discharged, so I went home, but I was sent for to go to work again and I did so. We are on duty for twelve hours at a time; I went on at six o'clock last Thursday evening to stay on till six the next morning; the other switchman and myself had it arranged for one to go at six o'clock in the morning for one week and at six o'clock in the evening for the next week, changing on Sundays, so that the one who was up on Saturday night would also attend all day on Sunday; I had not been drinking any liquor on the day of the accident, nor during that week; I heard that there were two men after me from Harlem on Friday, and that I had better look out; I then went over to my father's and got him to go to Williams' Bridge, where I supposed the inquest would be held; he ascertained that the inquest would be held at Tremont, and on Saturday I came here and gave myself up.

The jury, after a brief absence, rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, THOMAS HAMMOND, came to his death on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the upsetting of the engine of the Chatham local train, caused by the misplacement of the switch at the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and find that the accident was caused by the carelessness of PATRICK MCGERTY, the switchman, and we also censure him for the same. We also censure the Harlem Railroad Company for keeping in their employ a man who caused a similar accident to occur only a few months ago. The jury would recommend that all trains come to a full stop before passing the junction switch."

Upon the rendition of this verdict Coroner BATHGATE required MCGERTY, the switchman, to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury may find against him.

Kings County Taxes.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning and signed the warrants for the collection of the taxes in the various wards of Brooklyn and county towns.

The collection of taxes commenced yesterday. All parties paying within a month from yesterday escape default, but after that time an additional payment of one per cent. will be charged for default. The total amount of taxes to be raised in the city is $6,638,542 55, as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	$403,821 71	Twelfth	$266,078 16
Second	208,613 67	Thirteenth	340,721 55
Third	581,583 12	Fourteenth	144,823 29
Fourth	291,088 55	Fifteenth	104,729 29
Fifth	157,796 92	Sixteenth	171,162 38
Sixth	527,732 26	Seventeenth	156,791 81
Seventh	396,360 86	Eighteenth	103,134 43
Eighth	117,596 06	Nineteenth	230,966 50
Ninth	212,792 01	Twentieth	521,456 84
Tenth	548,955 43	Twenty-first	450,450 60
Eleventh	292,697 57	Twenty-sec'd	308,249 57

The amount to be raised in the county towns is as follows:

New-Utrecht	$37,254 32	Gravesend	$15,478 67
Flatbush	38,908 68	Flatlands	16,139 67
New-Lotts	30,225 31		

Young Men's Christian Association—Western Branch.

The Western Branch of this Association, having its rooms at No. 285 Hudson-street, held its regular monthly meeting last evening. Reports were made from the different committees, such as the Library, Boarding-house, Church, Devotional Exercises and Lecture Committees. The Chairman of the last Committee reported that the services of different gentlemen had been secured to deliver lectures every second and fourth Thursday until next May. A letter had been received from Mr. GREELEY, which it had taken the Chairman three days to translate, but he thought he could promise a lecture from Mr. GREELEY. Mr. SELLON, President of the Eastern Branch, made a few remarks, and Mr. STEBBINS, President of the Western Branch, made some remarks on the work, interests and needs of this branch of the General Association. A resolution of thanks to Mr. LANIER for his gift of a transparency was also adopted.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Saturday night Major H. A. PERRINE, station master and freight agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Jamesburg, was run over and killed, near the station, by a mail train. The locomotive had become detached from the train and ran up to the station in advance. Major PERRINE volunteered to go back with the engineer to help him to attach the locomotive to the approaching train. For this purpose he stationed himself upon the rear rail of the tender. The engine was suddenly reversed as the train was met, and PERRINE fell upon the track. The entire train passed over his body. The deceased was 38 years of age. He served in a New-Jersey regiment as Lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was Major of another New-Jersey regiment during the Union war.

Family Marketing Prices.

At Washington Market, yesterday, prime beef was selling at $13 50 per cwt., and inferior quality as low as $8 per cwt.; excellent mutton at $7 to $9 per cwt., and fat lambs at $8 to $14 per cwt.; pork, by the carcass, at 13½c. per pound; poultry of all sorts, such as chickens, 25c. to 28c. per pound; turkeys at 22c., 25c. and 28c. per pound; ducks at 18c. to 25c. per pound; geese at 18c. to 20c. per pound; onions at $4 59 to $5 per barrel; tomatoes at $3 50 per barrel; apples at $5 per barrel, and oranges at $3, $3 50, and as high as $5 per barrel.

The plain round of hunters' beef may weigh from twenty to thirty pounds, and spiced and pressed and properly cooked, will eat well on Christmas Day. If one should purchase at wholesale, they can join with a neighbor, and thus eat a dinner of prime food at the price of poor quality viands. On the present retail system of this City, large butchers and consumers suffer to keep up a third class, who could live just as well and elsewhere by other means.

Fair at St. Anthony's (R. C.) Church.

A number of the leading ladies in the Roman Catholic parish of St. Anthony will open a Fair this evening at the Sullivan-street Church, of which Rev. Father JOACHIM is pastor. Those having charge of the movement intend to make it a grand success, and for this purpose have already embellished the walls of the church with splendid paintings of the finest scenic views, and have also stored some half a dozen large stands with the delicacies of the season, silver and gold plated ware, and a large number of other articles of the best description. The proceeds of the Fair which promise to be large, will be devoted to paying off the heavy debt of the church.

Republican Primary Elections.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second-street organization, last evening, elected delegates to the Judiciary, Charter and Ward Conventions. There was no opposition in any of the districts. The delegates elected will meet at their various headquarters as follows: Judiciary Conventions, Wednesday, Nov. 17; Charter Conventions, Friday, Nov. 19; and the Ward Conventions on Saturday, Nov. 20. The following gentlemen will probably prepare the slate for each of the Conventions: Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, Alex. McLeod, John V. Gridley, Waldo Hutchings, Colonel Van Brunt and Hon. John H. White.

The Ballard Hotel, in Richmond, Va., has been leased by J. L. CARRINGTON, of the Exchange Hotel, who is now connecting the two hotels by a covered bridge across the street. The union of these two fine houses will furnish accommodations for 700 guests, forming the largest hotel in the South.—*Evening Post.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your gray hair with the viscid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes? If so, they disgust you of course, but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.—*Advertisement.*

Malarious Fogs.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious colic, rheumatism, and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the Fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly and safely by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or overstimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his old New-York office, No. 49 Bond-street, for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, and wens. Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair, and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they should not be discouraged. The one-preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for all diseases; it may remove some, when in other cases it is useless, and in many positively injurious. Dr. PERRY's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has, or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. Hence his great success in treating capillary diseases. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO LET are advertised in an English paper. Our papers are advertising bargains in overcoats, to be had of FREEMAN & BURR, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—None genuine without Baron LIEBIG's signature on every jar. The right thing for invalids and family use. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

WE SHOULD NOT SUFFER FROM A COUGH—Which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Funeral Sermon over the Remains of Mr. Peabody; His Last Bequest; The Late Lord Derby and his Successor; The Case of Rev. Dr. Temple; Lord Derby's Funeral at Knowsley; Disorderly Proceedings in Limerick.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: Letter of M. Dupanloup.

FRANCE: The Political Situation; New Measures of Reform; Père Hyacinthe; Another Rochefort Demonstration; Ledru Rollin and the French Electors.

ITALY: The Proposed Meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and Francis Joseph; Changes in the Italian Cabinet; The Pope and Father Hyacinthe; Illness of Garibaldi.

Political.

Further Returns of City and County Votes; The Mississippi Election; The Legislative Conference Committee; The Government and the Eight-hour Law; The German Vote in Buffalo; The Women's Parliament.

General Topics.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS: Another Chapter of Unpublished Correspondence; Letters of Seward, Fish, Earl Clarendon, Thornton and Johnson; An Official British Opinion of Mr. Sumner's Speech; Close of the Negotiations.

THE VETERAN GENERAL: Funeral Services of General Wool in Troy; Honors Paid to His Memory.

AMOS KENDALL: His Life and Services; His Last Moments.

THE FASHIONS: How the Parisian Ladies will Dress during November.

RAILROAD DISASTERS: Collisions on the Western Pacific Railroad—Two Passenger Trains Meet in a Fog—Terrible Loss of Life; Another Collision at Des Moines, Iowa—Twenty Persons Wounded; Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Russian Exposition in 1870—Representation of American Products; The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Suits in Ohio; The Case of Wells vs. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; A Little Fight in which Dan Noble took Part; The Memphis Races; Horses and Colts; Conviction of the Newburyport Fire Bug; Personal Recollections of General Sheridan; The Indian Story of the Deluge on this Continent; Death of a Sioux who was a Friend of the White Man; How Stephen A. Douglas Looked, Dressed and Acted in his Youth; Progress of Mormonism Among Us; The Peabody Family; Our Northwest Boundary; The Gates Will Case; A Circus Under the Sheriff's Hammer; Belle Boyd's Insanity; The End of a Great Mining Speculation; Religious Intelligence from all Parts of the World; Union of the Old and New School Presbyterians; The Coolie Ship Mutiny.

Local Intelligence.

A Remarkable Action before the Supreme Court; Recapture of the Park Bank Robber; The Erie Railroad Strike; Anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society; The Colored Workingmen and the National Labor Convention; Inquest in the case of the Jessup Family.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS: The Government Swindled Out of One Million Dollars; How they Originated and were Perpetrated; Complicity of Clerks, Brokers and Revenue Officers; Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford's Profits; The Evidence before the United States Commissioner.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY: The Remains of Three Infants Found in a Chimney; No Clue to the Mystery.

Agricultural.

Book Farming; Horticultural School for Women; Spontaneous Combustion of Haystacks; Fencing for Profit; Report of the New-York State Cattle Commissioners on Texan Cattle; Brevities; Review of the Markets.

Editorial Comments.

Death Among the Veterans; The First Quarter of the Fiscal Year; Canals vs. Railways; Railway Reforms in England; Paying by Installments; The Pauper Insane in Europe and America; The Republicans in this City.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $22.

An extra copy to getter up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Davis Collamore & Co.
have made a
GREAT REDUCTION
in price of
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
and all
FANCY GOODS.
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
fully warranted.
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Five doors from 8th-st., and through to Mercer-st.

Cancer Cured—Bright's disease cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER. This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought such wonderful cures, and is advertised merely to distinguish it from the many waters which claim to be almost equal in merit to the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DE LA HAYE—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at Paris, France, in the American Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Lamson, and afterward at the Church of the Madeleine, CHRISTIAN DE LA HAYE, Viscount d'Anglemont, to CATHERINE LORILLARD, only daughter of the late General J. Addison Thomas, U. S. A.

SEWELL—SCHICK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the British Legation, Berne, Switzerland, by Rev. Hinton B. Jenkins, Lieutenant GEORGE S. SEWELL, of the British Army, to EMILY, youngest daughter of the late John Schick, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 14, THOMAS ANDREWS, formerly of Hudson City, N. J., in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 135 West 44th-st.

BRENNAN.—On Monday, Nov. 15, HANNAH BRENNAN, the mother of Timothy, Owen W. and Matthew T. Brennan.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 13, LORAINE N., widow of the late Hon. Franklin B. Carpenter, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 195 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 14, 1869, CHARLES EUSTACE CARY, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, (between Spring and Prince sts.,) on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

CUTTS.—On Monday morning, Nov. 15, 1869, OLIVER, only child of Edward and Nellie Cutts, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Captain Oliver Cutts, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock. Train from New-Haven Railroad Depot at 11¼ A. M.

EVERDELL.—On Monday, Nov. 15, WILLIAM EVERDELL, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 135 East 71st-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

LETSON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 13, LEWIS G. LETSON, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence in Somerset-st. on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12¼.

LUMMUS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Nov. 14, EZRA LUMMUS, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 77 Rodney-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

STEVENS.—At Gilboa, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 8, Mrs. ABIGAIL HAND, widow of Gershom Stevens, aged 87 years.

WHEELWRIGHT.—On Monday, Nov. 15, after a brief illness, HANNAH GIBBONS, beloved wife of Washington Wheelwright.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 24 Clarkson-st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITEMAN.—At Keyport, on Saturday, Nov. 13, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. MARY B. WHITEMAN. The funeral service will take place at St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, this day, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock M.

WILSON.—At Holmdel, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 13, Rev. CHARLES E. WILSON, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral in the Holmdel Baptist Church on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

60 CHOICE DECORATED CHINA
DINNER SETS AND DESSERT SETS
at half the usual prices,
selected from the stock of a manufacturer giving up business.

ALSO, GOLD-BAND TEA AND DINNER WARE, in sets or by the piece, at the price of plain White China.

CUT AND ENGRAVED FLINT GLASSWARE, of new and elegant designs.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN GLASS, (from Osler, London,) BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

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THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

During the past year 1,506 were received as inmates, 1,280 were sent to situations or returned to friends, 1,150 different children were taught in the schools, nearly 400,000 meals were furnished, 100,000 lodgings, 10,000 garments, 1,800 pairs of shoes, 150,000 pounds of bread and large quantities of meat, vegetables and meat. All applications for charity referred to the House have been investigated, and aid afforded when wise to do so. The Trustees, employing no solicitor, ask for voluntary contributions to enable them to continue their work among the poor.

Services Thanksgiving commence at 11 o'clock and continue through the day; children have their dinner at 1½ o'clock; out-door poor at 3 o'clock. All articles of food and clothing will be very useful.

ARCH'D RUSSELL, President,
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer,
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-st.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, will close at this office at 12 o'clock M., and at the Stations as follows, viz: A and B, at 11:45 A. M.; C and O, at 11:30 A. M.; D and E, at 11:15 A. M.; F and G, at 10:50 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DONATION VISIT AT THE HOME for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.—The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are invited to visit the institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 18, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. Exercises in the Chapel by the children, in the afternoon and evening. Dinner served at 5 o'clock. Provisions, clothing or anything in the line of family supplies will be gratefully received.

THE FALLING LEAVES BETOKEN approaching Winter, when nothing makes a parlor so cheerful or a kitchen so neat as a well polished stove, and DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH will do it in five minutes, without dust or smell. Sold by all first-class trade. Made only by The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. Established, 1827.

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SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON St., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

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DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS: Uncle Sam's Treatment of his Servants, by JAMES PARTON; The Dead Level, by F. SHELDON; The Mormon Prophet's Tragedy, by JOHN HAY; The Brick Moon, Part III., by E. E. HALE; American Industry in the Census, by F. A. WALKER; Mr. Bruce, by ALICE ELIOT; The Increase of Human Life, by Dr. EDWARD JARVIS; In my Vineyard, by BAYARD TAYLOR; The Foe in the Household, by CAROLINE CHESEBRO; Life-Saving as a Business Duty, by W. F. G. SHANKS; John, by A. D. RICHARDSON; Under the Midnight Sun, by Dr. I. I. HAYES; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: The Story of a Bad Boy, (Concluded,) by T. B. ALDRICH; How to go into Society, by E. E. HALE; Christmas-Tide, by A. W. BELLAW; Hot Buckwheat Cakes, by H. L. PALMER; Carl's Christmas Carol, by M. W. M'LAIN; How Battles are Fought, by [illegible]; Le Bauf Gras, by the author of "John Halifax;" Johnny Tearful, by GEO. COOPER; How a Ship is Modeled and Launched, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; A December Charade, by Mrs. A. M. DIAZ; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR 1870.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be conducted on the same general plan which has hitherto proved so acceptable to intelligent American readers. In view of their relations with the most illustrious writers in the United States, the publishers feel warranted in assuring their patrons that the future volumes of the Magazine will be at least equal to those already published and will be of general interest and permanent value.

BAYARD TAYLOR will contribute to the ATLANTIC for 1870 a new novel entitled "Joseph and his Friend." It is a Pennsylvania story and deals with the more striking aspects of Pennsylvania country life and character, as Mrs. Stowe has represented early New-England traits in her "Oldtown Folks."

DR. I. I. HAYES will furnish a series of sketches, "Under the Midnight Sun," embodying some of the noteworthy experiences of his Arctic adventures.

Gen. F. A. WALKER, of the Treasury Department will treat of Finances, Tariffs, and related subjects.

SIDNEY ANDREWS, ("Dixon," of the *Boston Advertiser*,) will give his impressions "John Chinaman," derived from a careful and unprejudiced study of the Chinese in California.

The ATLANTIC for 1870 will contain a series of valuable articles from authors especially qualified to discuss our Commercial Relations, and the needs of our Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.

Regular or occasional articles may be expected from the well-known writers who are numbered among the contributors to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

TERMS—Single or specimen number, 35 cents; yearly subscriptions, $4 in advance; two copies, $7; five copies, $16; ten copies, $30, and $3 for each additional copy; twenty copies, $60, and a copy gratis to the person sending the Club, or twenty-one copies for $60.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
FOR 1870.

The following are among the prominent features of OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1870:

Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, author of "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," will contribute the leading serial story, entitled, "We Girls, a Story of Home Life."

Dr. I. I. HAYES will give some graphic sketches of life and adventure in the Polar regions.

Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON will furnish a series of articles on the Beaver, the Elephant and other animals.

"CARLETON," author of "Winning His Way," will contribute several papers relating what he saw in China during his recent tour of the Globe.

Mrs. AGASSIZ will continue her account of "The World on which we Live."

Mr. T. B. ALDRICH, author of the universally-popular "Story of a Bad Boy," will contribute regularly.

Mrs. A. M. DIAZ, author of the inimitable "William Henry Letters," will continue her charming Stories and Sketches.

Mr. JAMES PARTON will furnish articles communicating in an attractive manner many interesting facts of Geography and History.

Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE will continue his papers on curious branches of industry. He will also describe the Departments at Washington, showing how the business of our Government is carried on.

Rev. E. E. HALE will contribute articles in his peculiar vein.

Major TRAVERSE will furnish articles containing a great deal of curious knowledge.

POMPEIAN PAPERS. A series of remarkably interesting papers on Pompeii will be given, telling how it was buried by an eruption of Vesuvius and how, after hundreds of years, it is now being restored.

Regular or occasional articles will be contributed by JOHN G. WHITTIER, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, J. H. A. BONE, LUCY LARCOM, NORA PERRY, Mrs. THAXTER, ROSE TERRY, GEORGE COOPER, the author of "Seven Little Sisters," Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN, AUNT FANNY, and other popular writers.

Special attention is invited to the splendid prizes offered to contributors and subscribers.

TERMS.—The price of OUR YOUNG FOLKS is $2 per year. No club terms. An extra copy gratis for every five subscriptions. OUR YOUNG FOLKS and ATLANTIC MONTHLY $5 per year.

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If any incredulous reader doubts these assertions let him stand in front of the Publisher's establishment at the WORTH HOUSE, on Madison-square, and see the express companies' and transportation companies' wagons carting off hundreds and hundreds of boxes and bundles, and he will be satisfied.

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No. 661 Broadway.

FATHER HYACINTHE on "THE FAMILY" will be in a separate volume.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—An important meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., near 3d-av.

JOHN FOLEY, President.
H. H. MORANGE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a very fair attendance at the salesroom yesterday. There was scarcely enough property offered to call forth a large number of persons, nor were the sales, generally, of the class which usually attract large audiences.

To-day the attractions are much greater, and the crowd will probably increase proportionately. The following sales are announced.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will offer 360 very desirable Brooklyn lots, situated in a rapidly improving and quite desirable part of the City. The property consists of the entire block bounded by Howard and Saratoga avenues, Macon and McDonough streets; the entire block bounded by Howard and Saratoga avenues, Decatur and Bainbridge streets; the entire block bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avenues, Bainbridge-street, and the Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike road; the entire block bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avenues, McDonough and Decatur streets; the entire block (excepting front on Broadway) bounded by Macon and Halsey streets, Saratoga-avenue and Broadway; one gore of great value, 700 feet long, the entire front on Halsey-street, between Howard and Saratoga avenues; entire front on west side of Howard-avenue, between Decatur and Bainbridge streets, ten lots; entire front on west side of Howard-avenue, between McDonough and Macon streets, and the southeast corner of Halsey-street and Howard-avenue. This will be one of the largest and most important sales of the season. The owner and auctioneers intend business, and announce positively that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder.

Messrs. BENNETT & KLENEN will sell, on the premises, by order of B. B. NOSTRAND, Esq., the Sands Point Hotel, with furniture, fixtures, &c., and the steamboat dock, with adjoining land and water right. Those who desire to attend this sale will leave Peck Slip at 11 A. M. by the steamer *Seawanhaka*, stopping at Thirty-seventh-street at 11:15 A. M. Tickets and maps may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 57 Cedar-street.

Mr. MILLER will sell at Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M., about 150 acres of land, divided into plots of from three to ten acres each, beautifully situated, and commanding delightful views. This property is located about two and a half miles from West Mount Vernon, three miles from the village of Yonkers, and is in the immediate neighborhood of a new railroad line now in contemplation. Those who desire to make a good investment should not fail to attend this sale. Maps now ready at the office of W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-street, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-street, New-York.

At the salesroom Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the first-class three-story brick dwelling house and lease of lot No. 12 Washington-place, between Fifth-avenue and University-place.

To-morrow Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY have a peremptory sale of a house and fifty-six lots of land at Sunnyside Park, in the Fourth Ward of the City of Paterson, N. J. The property is beautifully located, and the sale is announced to take place rain or shine, the terms are quite favorable, viz.: Twenty per cent. and the auctioneer's fee of $10 per lot, to be paid on day of sale; thirty per cent. to be paid on the 17th day of December, 1869, and the balance (fifty per cent.) on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-street, or of Mr. A. R. STAGG, No. 40 Ellison-street, Paterson, N. J.

In addition to the property to be offered at auction, our advertising columns contain descriptions of various pieces of valuable City and country property to be disposed of at private sale. Messrs. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, of No. 46 East Twenty-third-street, have on their books a number of dwellings on Lexington-avenue and on various up-town cross streets, to be sold at reasonable prices. At Bergen Point and elsewhere through the State of New-Jersey Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have numerous pieces of property, improved and unimproved, to be disposed of, and other sales of interest elsewhere are announced.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Ashland-place, n. s., 93.10 ft. w. of Greenwich-lane, 83x9 m x39.8x22.2x98x22.6	$14,750
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 359.9 ft. s. of line of 150th-st., –274.11x99.11x19.3; ½ share; deed, May, 1869	6,000
Same property, ½ share	6,000
Park-place, n. s., lot of former Episcopalian Church ground, 25x75; Murray-st., s. s., adjoining above, in rear, 25x75; Park-place, No. 23, adjoining above, 28x150; William-st., Nos. 255 and 257	172,000
3d-st., s. s., 454 ft. w. of Avenue D, h. and l., 22.9 x106	28,000
7th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x90.9	15,500
16th-st., s. s., 212 ft. w. of 7th-av., h. and l., 25x103.3	15,000
26th-st., s. s., 435 ft. e. of 1st-av., 65x98.9	13,000
23d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., h. and l., 25x98.9	2,000
38th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., h. and l., 22.6x98.9	24,000
42d-st., s. s., 266.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.8	22,500
74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	5,400
122d-st., n. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 200x½ block	17,200
Avenue A, w. s., 29.4 ft. n. of 71st-st., 25x75	8,000
Avenue C, e. s., 26.9 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x62.6	7,000
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, No. 423, 4¾ years, per year	$12,500
Pearl-st., No. 430, saloon, 5 5-12 years, per year	1,000
18th-st., No. 224½ E., 2 5-12 years, per year	2,200
30th-st., No. 521 W., 3 years, per year	1,000
2d-av., e. s., between 109th and 110th sts., 5 years, per year	600
3d-av., No. 119, 5 years, per year	2,600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., n. s., 265.5 ft. w. of Perry-av., 131x100	$7,500
Debevoise-st., n. s., adjoining Gilbert & Cook's, h. and l., 25x100	6,000
Hamilton-st., w. s., 85 ft. s. of Gates-av., 80x10.4x10x10.8x70	8,500
Marion-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	450
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100	200
Madison-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Marcy-av., frame house, 20x100	3,000
Powers-st., n. s., 44 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 20x31, May, 1868	2,800
Rush-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100	5,500
Sackett-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x100	15,000
Schaffer-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Central-av., h. and l., 60x91.10x50x89.3	4,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 240 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25 x100	5,000
Warren-st., s. s., 265.5 ft. w. of Perry-av., 131x100	7,500
Wyckoff-st., n. w. s., 540.6 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21.6x131	14,000
North 2d-st., n. s., south part lot No. 67, Loss' map, h. and l., 24.1x88	3,200
South 3d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-st., h. and l., 25x95	5,300
9th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100	12,000
12th-st., s. s., 147.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100, contract	3,000
17th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	700
Division-av., n. s., 100 ft. s. of Miller-av., 50x100; Butler-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100; Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100 — ½ share.	1,062
Same property, the other half share	1,063
Foster-av., s. s., 288.2 ft. w. of Florence-st., 41.2x135	1,000
Johnson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,800
Miller-av., w. s., 151 ft. s. of Division-av., 49x100	1,800
Nostrand-av., e. s., 291 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 21x90, November, 1867	1,600
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 25x100	500
Rochester-av. and Herkimer-st., s. w. corner, 74x94	5,150
Union-av. and Freeman-st., s. w. corner, 25x40	1,500
Willoughby-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 40x86.10	5,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
College Point.	
Bleecker-st., w. s., 325 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 50x100	$190
Park-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of High-st., 50x100	600
Flushing.	
High-st., Maple-av. and Division-st., 200x225	$10,000
Glendale.	
Lots Nos. 57 to 83, each 25x100	$6,000
Jamaica.	
Rockway road, w. s., adjoining Stoothoff's, 74 acres, Robinson's	$22,000
Oyster Bay.	
Farmingdale to West Oyster Bay, w. s., adjoining Peck's, 24 acres	—
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Eastchester.	
3d-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 50x105	$4,500
Morrisania.	
Boston road, n. w. s., 105 ft. s. of District School property, 25x71	$2,650
Courtlandt-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Melrose South, 26x72	1,300
Courtlandt-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Melrose South, 26x80	1,400
Boston road, n. w. s., 75 ft. s. of District School property, 25x99	3,050
West Farms.	
Boston road, w. s., adjoining John Crossons', 38 x100	$4,500
Mechanic-st., n. s., adjoining Patrick Rice's, 37 x86	2,150
Village of West Farms to Hunt's Point road, lots Nos. 3 to 7, Hedger's farm	11,500
Village of West Farms to Hunt's Point road, w. s., adjoining H. S. Scofield's; Village of West Farms to Hunt's Point road, e. s., adjoining Thomas Walker's	1,687
Yonkers.	
Guion-st., w. s., 140 ft. s. of A. Archer's land, 45 x100	$700
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Brunswick-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 1st-st., 50x125	$2,500
Morgan and Hudson sts., n. w. corner, ¼ share, 50x100	1,500
Railroad-av., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 146.8x25x145x25	3,300
Steuben-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Warren-st., T. O. Cutter's lot	2,100
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 2, block No. 93, Passaic Ice Co.'s map	$650
Lot No. 3, plot No. 14, block No. 11, Bramhall's map	880
Lots No. 21, 22, 23 and part No. 24, map of Passaic Ice Co.	6,000
Bergen.	
Palisade-av. and Rock-st., s. e. corner, 50x97	11,000
Lots Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, block F, Monticello and Colden	5,000
Lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, block No. 28, R. H. Headley's map	2,000
Lots Nos. 1 and 54 to 77, block No. 1, and lot No. 8, block No. 28, map West Bergen	11,640

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE, FURNITURE AND STABLE for sale in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house built in the best manner, and finished in hard wood; it is 25x60 feet, with library extension, and is in perfect order throughout; lot full depth; will be sold as it stands, handsomely furnished, and also detached stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORner of 5th-av. and 36th-st., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x100, with vacant lot, 25x67, on side street, subject to lease to May, 1870; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—Unfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot; 125 feet deep, No. 39 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A FULL lot on 53d-st., near 5th-av., and a lot on the rear for stable, near St. Thomas' Church; will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY—Four four-story brick houses in 11th-st., west of 1st-av., each 20x½ block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE pieces of leasehold property on 14th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A MAP of the splendid Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next TUESDAY. The sale will be absolute in every particular.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED to read the auction advertisement of the great sale of Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE COTTAGE home—Terms, ten per cent. cash; balance in small monthly or quarterly payments; houses with full lots, $1,650, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500; only thirty-five minutes from New-York; fifty trains daily. E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or 2d-st., near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT TILL MAY 1, OR LONGER, a completely furnished four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, in perfect repair, located on East 21st-st., near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FURNISHED, A three-story, high-stoop brick house, well located; No. 6 Hanson-place, fifth house from Elliott-place. Rent $125 per month.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 101 LEXINGton-av. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st. or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE 49th-st., 80 feet west of 6th-av. Apply to WM. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE No. 18 St. Mark's-place, near 3d av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground, on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING rooms,) Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. This elegant, finely-lighted and perfectly-ventilated room will be rented afternoons and evenings for receptions, private balls, concerts, &c., and on Sundays for religious uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICES TO LET—CORNER OF DUANE and Hudson sts.: offices on the second and third floors, nicely fitted up and suitable for any kind of business; will be rented singly or en suite. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE FINE STORE AND building No. 50 Bleecker-st., recently altered for business purposes; very desirable; lot 25x120. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET.—Two large furnished rooms on first floor of an English basement house, with hot and cold water, gas, fire and attention. Inquire at No. 100 West 34th-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
HOUSE AND FIFTY-SIX LOTS
AT
SUNNY SIDE PARK,
FOURTH WARD,
CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY
Will sell on
WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON MAIN-ST.,
PATERSON, N. J.,
the above-described and beautifully-located property.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

TERMS OF SALE: Twenty per cent. and the auctioneers' fee of $10 per lot, to be paid on day of sale; 30 per cent. to be paid on the 17th day of December, 1869, to Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, when and where the deeds will be ready for delivery; balance (50 per cent.) on bond and mortgage, if desired.

For maps, &c., inquire of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, or of A. R. STAGG, No. 40 Ellison-st., Paterson, N. J.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER.
HOME AGAIN.
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869.

On this occasion they will positively sell, without limit or reservation,

360 VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST WARD BROOKLYN LOTS, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON THE GREAT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THE BROADWAY AND FULTON-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The property consists of the
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Macon and McDonough sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Decatur and Bainbridge sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., Bainbridge-st., and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., McDonough and Decatur sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, (excepting front on Broadway,) bounded by Macon and Halsey sts., Saratoga-av. and Broadway.
ONE GORE OF GREAT VALUE, 700 ft. long, the entire front on Halsey-st., between Howard and Saratoga avs.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between Decatur and Bainbridge sts., 10 lots.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between McDonough and Macon sts.
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HALSEY-ST. AND HOWARD-AV.—Valuable corner lot.

This will be the largest and most important sale of the season. The owner and auctioneers intend business, and announce positively that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. The property is on the great line of the 21st (late 9th) Ward improvements, not further from New-York City Hall than Central Park, and when the bridge is completed it will be far more accessible. Many of the lots are within a stone's throw of the Broadway Railroad, and all are between it and the Fulton-av. Railroad. Lots in New-York City, no nearer to Wall-st. than the above, bring readily from $5,000 to $50,000.

Secure at once a map, carefully examine the property and attend the sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 28 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR THE 5TH-AVENUE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBERG & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between the 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from May 1, 1855, with usual covenants for renewal; annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 21 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 21 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
THE HOTEL,
BUILDING PLOTS,
AND
DOCK PROPERTY,
AT
SANDS POINT, L. I.,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE PREMISES
TO-DAY,
AT 12½ P. M.

Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip, (Pier 24, E. R.,) at 11 A. M., and 37th-st. at 11¼ A. M.

In case of rainy or stormy weather, the sale will take place on the following Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Tickets and maps of the property can be had up to 10½ A. M., at the office of the Auctioneers,

BENNET & KLENEN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York:

150 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION,
AT WESTFIELD, N. J.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12½ P. M., on the Premises.

These plots are well located on an elevation commanding extensive views, are within five minutes' walk of the station, and in the midst of fine improvements.

Westfield is situated on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river, and has 2,000 inhabitants, rapidly increasing.

Terms will be liberal.

Special train, from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation before the sale.

Maps and passes at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, Executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAYMOND EGERTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Raymond Egerton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1869.

n2-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL ROSENBOURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel Rosenbourgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1869.

n16-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID B. NORMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David B. Norman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. CORNELL, FRIEND C. COX and WILLIAM B. MENZIE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Stephen H. Cornell, Friend C. Cox and William B. Menzie, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. LEFFERTS and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, JR., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, carrying on business as Lefferts & Bro., who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict Court of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, the 30th day of October, A. D., 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NICHOLAS H. MOORE, of Red Hook, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district.

DANIEL W. GUERNSEY, Assignee.
O. D. M. BAKER, Attorney. n9 law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. WILLARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Samuel H. Willard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of November, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n9-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT, INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. BONDS WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Wilmington and Manchester First and Second Preferred Mortgage Bonds; also, Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds and past-due Coupons, by

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. BLYDENBURGH,
JAMES C. BELL,
C. T. CROMWELL,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,
CHARLES G. HARMER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAVID JONES,
L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS was appointed Assistant Cashier.

AUGUSTINE SMITH,
Vice-President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 11, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE "The New-York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company," are notified that the books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, instant, for the exchange of their stock certificates and for the issuing of the consolidation certificates in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their stock and interest certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

The holders of stock certificates and of interest certificates for eighty per cent. of the par thereof of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company," are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for twenty-seven per cent. on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for eighty-five per cent. of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held Nov. 9 inst., the following named persons were unanimously chosen:

A. MASTERTON, ALLEN HAY,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, NATH'L WHEELER,
JOHN S. MITCHELL, W. MOSER,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, H. R. TREADWELL,
SAMUEL HAWK, J. M. MASTERTON,
ALFRED B. DARLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MASTERTON was unanimously reelected President.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¼	117½	5-20 Coupon, '67.	115⅜	115½
Coupon, 1881	117⅜	117⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115¼	115½
5-20 Regis., 1862.	112¾	113	10-40 Regis.	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112¾	113	Gold	127⅛	.....
5-20 Coupon, '65.	113⅝	113⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property $9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only 203,000

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice securities, paying large dividends and interest at low prices for safe investment. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom at this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.

By order.
F. H. CARTER,
Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale First Mortgage Gold Bonds and Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The admitted great success of this road, and its very large and constantly increasing receipts insure beyond question the continued payment of interest on its bonds. We have no hesitation in recommending them as an entirely safe and very cheap investment at the present prices.

IMPORTANT TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STOCKHOLDERS.

Parties holding stock in the above Company will do well to retain their proxies in their own hands until after receiving a circular about to be issued.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors,
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly-competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, waiters, boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S Large Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Established 22 years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking—French and English—either in a private family or respectable boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; understands it in all its branches, such as pastries and desserts; would assist with the coarse washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good cook; will assist with the washing; an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 107 East 12th-st., third door from 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; is kind and obliging; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small American family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 27 North Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist at washing and ironing, or first-class waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; she is a thorough cook—meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, &c.; good baker, &c.; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding house; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups and jellies; wages $16. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a respectable woman, who understands the best of English and French cooking; good City reference; will do the marketing. Apply at No. 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; operates on machine; has good City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO go out by the day, week, or month, or would like a permanent situation; City reference. Apply at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in fancy store.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNtry in want of good, respectable, well-recommended help of all nations, Protestants and others, as housekeepers, family seamstresses and nurses; first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers; linen and storeroom women; pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; smart girls for general housework; also, ladies' maids and nurses to travel. Employers please notice, they can be supplied without delay. Good situations more an object than high wages. At Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-class colored cooks, waiters, coachmen and others to fill every capacity, can be supplied at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 133 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on the shortest notice.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.—For country or City, a large number of recommended, professed, Protestant and other cooks; experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WITH references, would like the supervision of a gentleman's household. Address Miss HOLMES, No. 54 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good nurse in nervous diseases; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen, or address until engaged, at No. 209 East 32d-st., near 3d-av., third floor, back rooms, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both soups, fish, meats, pastries and creams of all kinds; is an excellent baker; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen if required; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, and will make herself generally useful; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, such as bread and biscuit, boning, larding, jellies, and desserts of all kinds; has excellent City reference. Call for three days at No. 215 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; no objections to go to the country; would be willing and obliging; best of City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; neat and quiet about her work; has best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 642 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworth woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 1,185 Broadway, corner 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent young woman as chambermaid, or to wait on an aged lady and do her fine washing; is a good seamstress; best City references; desirous of a permanent home. Call for three days at No. 416 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 447 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; has good City reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, meats, game, pastries, jellies and all kinds of desserts; City references. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; country preferred; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived 10 years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 27th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a kind, steady and trustworthy Protestant person; is fully disposed to discharge her duties as infant's nurse or older children; good City reference. Call or address No. 13 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a capable trustworthy woman as invalid's nurse or housekeeper, or to wait on an elderly lady. Apply at present employer's, No. 18 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; would do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as an experienced cook in a first-class private family; is an excellent baker of bread and pastries; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 791 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the washing of one or more private families at her own residence, No. 419 East 16th-st., first floor; can refer to the best of families.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and has seven years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 211 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 3 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; the best of City and country reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 32th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; would be willing to do the chamberwork and washing; five years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 387 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City references from her last place. Call or address for two days, No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 63 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also children's garments; four years' reference. Apply at No. 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City references from last place. Call at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 581 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant English girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid or for housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the highest City testimonials given. Call at 280 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman who thoroughly understands her business in cooking all kinds of soups, game and pastry. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as first-class cook and baker, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 288 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A competent person; will do the washing of a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to go out washing and ironing, or house cleaning, &c. Call at No. 421 East 15th-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference; can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK in a small private family, and to assist with washing; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as nurse; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 177 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 280 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Inquire at No. 1 1st-st.

ANY LADY GOING TO CALIFORNIA, wishing the services of a respectable married woman, who can be highly recommended and would give her services for the voyage, as she wishes to settle with her husband in California, can apply at No. 49 3d-av. Can be seen until engaged.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English, French and Italian, desires a situation in a family going abroad as ladies' maid or nursery governess; highest reference from present employer; wages moderate. Address H. M. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 131 WEST 29TH-ST.—A RESPECTable woman wants gentlemen's or families' washing at her house; does clothes up and fluting in the best manner; best of references. Call Monday.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN and Protestant servants are specialties, and always on hand, together with Irish help, at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good dressmaker; dresses hair; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will go in the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, to obtain a situation as housekeeper, or would take charge of an invalid, as she is accustomed to care for the sick; unquestionable references given. Address M. E. L., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; will assist with coarse washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 246 West 16th-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SUperior cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 123 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address No. 329 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAker, to go out in families by the day or month; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 414 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 427 West 17th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 115 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and to take care of children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 53½ West 22d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; willing and able to give satisfaction; married; without incumbrance; wife is an English servant; both young and wish to make a home; the best of City reference can be given. Address COACHMAN, or apply at feed store, No. 105 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or to drive a business wagon, or work in a store, or make himself generally useful in any capacity; can attend a furnace or make fires; has good recommendations; single man; age 25 years. Address M. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a young man, willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from last and former employers; would like to board with the family; wants plenty of work and good wages. Call or address G. L. N., No. 305 4th-av., care of D. Wright.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; (Scotch;) ten years' practice in this country; well versed in every department of the business; good references. Address W. W., care of J. W. Wood, Florist, Post Office, Washington Heights, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man, a Protestant; the best City reference can be given; would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Call or address J. HARRISON, No. 256 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober single man; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 256 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, the charge of offices or janitor of a bank, or any public building where trust and responsibility is required. Address JANITOR, No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 900 Broadway, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended; country preferred. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGlishman, as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; Protestant; no objection to the country. Address for two days M. M., No. 910 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, or groom and general servant; understands the care of furnaces and making fires; best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; best City references from his last employer. Address L. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; can milk or attend a furnace, and make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address D. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; is sober and steady; has good reference from his last employer. Apply to G. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended. Address D. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as clerk, speaking French, English and German; good City reference given. Address E. P., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY BREAKING UP housekeeping, a situation for a coachman. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-square, northeast corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business. Address HORTICULTURIST, Mott Haven, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MARried man, a situation as first-class coachman. Apply at private stable No. 126 West 17th-st., (old No. 96.)

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK, WHERE a kitchen maid is kept; to one bringing undoubted references as to character and capability high wages will be paid. Apply for three days, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, English or French preferred; any with first-class reference may apply at No. 64 West 36th-st., on Monday and Tuesday mornings, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SINGLE MAN, Scotch or English; wages, $16 for Winter, $22 for Summer. Address Box No. 4,560 Post Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, FRENCH OR German preferred; good reference required. Inquire at 6 Lexington-av., before 12 M., for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant nurse, with City recommendations. Apply from 9 till 3 at No. 29 West 46th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

MILCH COW FOR SALE—A FINE, fresh and healthy milch cow, calved two weeks ago. Apply at private stable, No. 126 West 17th-st.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors. HOFFMAN & PERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 143 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18 | Genoa, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Scotia, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25 | Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin.....$100, gold. | Second Cabin.....$60, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.....Nov. 20 | EUROPA.....Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 27 | INDIA.....Dec. 18
COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4 | CAMBRIA.....Dec. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....BOURDAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
FEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the trouble caused by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
To Liverpool	$100	To Liverpool	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
To Liverpool	$80	To Liverpool	$30
To St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	To Halifax	20
		To St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	15 / 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA	3,252 tons	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,565 tons	Nov. 24, at 9½ A.M.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO	3,014 tons	Dec. 22, at 8¾ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A.M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $150.	$65

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with HONGKONG LINE.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREEN.....Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

The splendid new steamers
GUADALAJARA, Capt. SELLERS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKER, Saturday, Dec. 4.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY STEAMSHIP AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DIMMOCK, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Nov 20, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAY....SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Memphis or Cincinnati, through rates. Bills lading to Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula and Columbus (Ga.) and all interior points. Insurance at lowest rates. For freight, apply to

W. P. CROMWELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The powerful steamship MAGNOLIA, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 18th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Havenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 21st November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 261 Broadway

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

LINE TO THE

SOUTHWEST.

The South Pacific Railroad Company will open their line for business to LEBANON, Mo., 185 miles southwest from St. Louis, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Stages, drawn by excellent teams of horses, will leave Lebanon twice a day for Springfield on arrival of railroad trains at Lebanon, connecting with daily lines to Cassville, in Missouri; Keatsville, Bentonville, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, in Arkansas; Mount Vernon, Granby, Carthage and Neosho, Missouri, and with tri-weekly lines for Bolivar, Stockton and Nevada City, Missouri, and Baxter Springs and Fort Scott, Kansas. Also connecting at Fort Smith with tri-weekly lines to Boggy Depot, Fort Arbuckle and Austin, Texas; and semi-weekly to San Antonio, Fort Stockton, El Paso, and all points in the Southwest.

Through tickets via rail and stage from St. Louis to Springfield, Carthage, Bolivar, Granby, Fort Scott, and all principal points in the Southwest, will be issued, of which further notice will be given.

Full information as to rates of freight, &c., can be obtained at the Company's office, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis.

WM. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.

Trains will leave St. Louis at 7:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., arriving at Lebanon at 6:40 P. M. and 11:05 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, Foot of Cortlandt-st.

Change of hours, 18th November, 1869.

For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 10 A. M.; 12:30, 5, 6 and 9 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing-room Car attached.

9:50 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati.

12:30 Noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing-room Car attached.

1 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago. These cars run daily, except Saturdays.

6 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West with through cars to Altoona.

9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Louisville, daily, and to Chicago daily. Through Silver Palace Cars for Cincinnati are attached to this train on Saturdays.

9:20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southwest and South, via Washington, with Reclining-Chair Car and Sleeping Car attached.

12 Night Mail, for Pittsburg and the West, with Reclining-Chair Cars attached, for Philadelphia.

FOR NEWARK (Market-street Station.)

6, 8:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10:10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 12 Night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 Noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9 and 10 P. M.; 12 Night.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in depot, Jersey City.

F. RANKIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. W. JACKSON, Genl. Pass. Agent. Genl. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via N. Y. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depote foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 7:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) 12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's office, Nos. 241, 529 and 944 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and M-st., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st. (Brooklyn); depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. BUCKLEY, Gen'l Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 4, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Babylon on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York, by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to natural vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK—Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide; first edition, nearly 500 pages, 100 engravings, bound in cloth, upon the causes, symptoms, treatment, cure, &c., of nervous debility, rheumatism, piles, fistula, strictures, sexual weakness, affections of the kidneys, bladder, constitutional diseases, &c. Elaborate treatment, with recipes and certificates of cures, by M. DARONDA, Physician and Surgeon, 308 Broadway. Price $1. Mailed by C. LEMBERT, 157 Fulton-st., New-York, and the author.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed to cure you, consult Dr. OLIN. Consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 6 to 7.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; it (red drop) will follow it, fair play, clean before the public. No. 86 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; by post, but before the No. 86 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, 2 cents.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN Treated in the years of the grave by mercury, or treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER. No. 86 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS.

PRICES STILL FURTHER DOWN.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOILED AND GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, ALL COLORS—75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

RICH BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 6¼ inches wide; $1 per yard.

NECK AND BONNET RIBBONS, half last week's prices.

NEARLY EVERY COLOR IN SATINS, at $1 and $1 50 per yard.

BLACK SATINS AT $1 25.
22 Inches Wide at $1 50 per yard.

EXAMINE OUR SILK BONNET VELVETS. BOTH BLACK AND COLORED, at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50—GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS.

OUR VELVETEENS, 75c., $1 and $1 50 are cheap.

RICHEST OSTRICH FEATHERS, PLUMES, BIRDS AND FLOWERS.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS

SILK FRINGES ABOUT HALF REGULAR PRICES.

BUTTONS, RIBBON, VELVETS, YANKEE NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, SATCHELS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, DOLLS, &c., &c.

SPECIALTIES.

OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES, OUR BEST KID GLOVES, } ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Warranted in every way.

WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES at 25c., 50c. and 75c. the pair.

WINTER GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, ALL UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

EXAMINE OUR CORSETS.

REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SLEEVES, CUFFS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SONTAGS, HEAD DRESSES, CAPS, &c., &c., ABOUT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.; 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

BONNET DEPARTMENT,

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

IMPORTED TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, STYLES CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

UNTRIMMED STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', INFANTS' AND BOYS' HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, UNDOUBTEDLY THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST IN THIS CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.; 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL FIND

IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

NEW GOODS AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,	MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,	MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY
MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,	MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,	MACY
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY
MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,	MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

A VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS,

IN SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, &c., &c., MANUFACTURED FOR THE BEST CITY RETAIL TRADE, ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE.

The largest variety of articles ever offered. Europeans and all other persons dealing

HOLIDAY GIFTS

are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Broadway, near 13th-st.

WEDDING COLLATIONS

and suppers furnished at reduced rates.

N. CLARK,
Confectioner, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Wertz's French; large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 260 and 262 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF Toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE FOR SINGLE or two horses, made by Lawrence & Co.; is in good order, and can be seen by applying at the private stable No. 24 West 35th-st. Price $600.

FOR SALE—THREE BAY HORSES, SIXteen hands high; suitable for carriage use, in single or double harness; perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at private stable No. 134 West 18th-st.

HORSES WINTERED.—I CAN TAKE six horses to winter, in comfortable stabling, with good care, for $100 each. Address P. O. Box 5,194, Sing Sing; THOMAS J. HAND, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 12.

VELOCIPEDE WANTED.—ANY PERson wishing to sell a second-hand (four-wheel) velocipede will please address FRANK, No. 15 East 17th-st., stating particulars and lowest price.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 East 36th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, and for sale at this factory at 24 a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, No. 324 and 326 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Mantels and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 695 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WHO HAS JUST taken a newly-furnished house near Madison-av., has very superior rooms, with board, to one or two couples, and two or three single gentlemen. To persons who are entirely first-class, this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with by those searching for board in New-York. The highest references will be required and given. Address B, Box No. 950 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board to let to one or two single gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at the eleventh house west of 1st-av., south side, in 82d-st.; or address H. M., Box No. 131 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 59 Bank-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged. Address P., Post Office Box No. 2,753.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, an elegant furnished back parlor to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also a parlor and bedroom on second floor and hall room for gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor and extension, sunny room; also, third story, large and hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway—To let, with board, a large, handsome room; third floor; desirable in all respects. No. 130 West 34th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—TO LET, PARtially furnished, or would sell the furniture and rent unfurnished, owner reserving second floor with or without board; immediate possession.

NO. 101 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms and board for gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

NO. 99 WEST 18TH-ST.—A COUPLE with good reference may find an excellent home with two large rooms; house first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., parlor floor (three rooms) to let, with private table only.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECond floor, elegantly furnished, to let with board; also, suites and single rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—THREE floors at No. 808 6th-av., separately or together. Apply to Mr. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICEly-furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with gas and heated; terms very low.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN—TWO MINUTES FROM THE ferry, pleasant rooms with first-class board. No. 4 Sands-st.

NO. 21 WEST 23D-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second and third floors.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by three adults, two small children and nurse; two large rooms, one small, on the second floor, above 10th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $170 a month; best references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 107 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A LADY IN A private family, above 10th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs.; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $14 a week; best reference given and required. Address COOPER, Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TAble, by a gentleman, wife, and two adult sons, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, WITHROP, Box No. 107 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 512 Broadway.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 25 East 41st-st. Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21. Address, personally or by letter, as above.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 110 East 12th-st.,

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

The Erie Railway and Mr. Vanderbilt.

The Company Brings a Suit to Recover $5,000,000 Against the Commodore for an Alleged Fraudulent Transaction.

An action entitled The Erie Railway Company vs. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, has been commenced in the Supreme Court to recover the sum of $5,000,000, an alleged fraud on the part of the defendant being the gist of the action as appears by the complaint. A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD, by Mr. RAPALLO, who, as counsel, represents Commodore VANDERBILT, for an order directing that this case be tried by a jury. The motion was made on the pleadings and proceedings herein, and counsel, in the course of his remarks, referred to the provisions of the code authorizing the motion, and said they would suggest to the Court that this is a case which, from its nature, ought to be tried by a jury. It is, said he, an action to recover about $5,000,000, on the alleged ground that the defendant, VANDERBILT, combined and connived with the officers of the Erie Railway Company to defraud that Company out of $5,000,000 or thereabouts, by inducing those officers, for private motives, to pay for him the sum named, for stock which was not worth anything like that sum. The character of the case, involving as it does questions of fraud as well as numerous other questions of fact, the magnitude of the amount involved, and the character of the testimony are such that it seems to us no Court would willingly take upon itself the labor of investigating these questions of fact; and it would be more satisfactory to the Court, as well as to the parties, to have them passed upon by a jury. As to the practice in such cases, I refer your Honor to an opinion of Judge CARDOZO in the case of CLARK vs. BROOKS, 26 Howard's Practice Reports, p. 297.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, in opposing the motion, said that this case had been at issue many months, and the gentlemen who now move to send the case to a jury have put it on the Special Term calendar themselves on two occasions, namely, for May and September of this year. This, therefore, is a motion by Mr. RAPALLO to undo what he himself had done; that is, to take the case from this calendar and put it on another when he himself has brought it here. This is a case which ought to be tried at Special Term. There is no more reason why it should be sent to a jury than any other case. The prayer for relief is fourfold. First, for an injunction restraining the transfer of bonds; second, that the bonds be delivered up to be canceled; third, that if they cannot cancel or deliver up the bonds, they shall give indemnities against a guarantee of the Erie Company for the bonds; and fourth, that there be a recovery of the price paid. Now, this is not a case in which a jury trial is required by law, or by any rule of the Court. It is a case between the Erie Railway Company and Commodore VANDERBILT, in which the point whether VANDERBILT made a fraudulent transaction with the Company, by which he got $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 out of it, is the sole question. Who can tell that there will be any conflict of testimony? What right have they to say that Mr. VANDERBILT will deny the story that will be attempted to be proved? This application is a reflection on the Court; that it is not competent to try a case in which Mr. VANDERBILT is concerned. I don't know why Mr. VANDERBILT is entitled to any different law from that which is administered to other persons.

Mr. WM. A. BEACH, of Troy, followed in support of the motion, urging some strong reasons why it should be granted. He disclaimed any intention to cast reflections on the Court. The motion, he insisted, was a very common one; under the old chancery practice there never was a question but that in a case of this nature the Court of Equity had the power to send it to the jury at Circuit. In this instance the complaint sets up a fraudulent transaction on the part of the defendant, VANDERBILT. All the allegations were explicitly denied in the answer. There would be undoubtedly, when the case came on for trial, very much contradictory evidence, hence the importance of bringing it before a jury.

Judge BARNARD said he would take the papers and decide the case in a day or two.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Kings County Returns—Walter Elected Sheriff Beyond Doubt.

The Board of County Canvassers of Kings County resumed their business yesterday, and canvassed the returns from the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. As on former days, there were numerous frauds detected in the form of erasures, in all cases made so as to reduce the vote for WALTER for Sheriff, and McLEER for Street Commissioner.

Supervisor STILWELL said that on examining the return from the Fourth District, Seventh Ward, he found in the writing of the return of votes for Sheriff, that the word "three" had been changed to "two" in the votes for Mr. WALTER by scratching out the top of the "h" and changing the other letters, while in Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S vote the word "two" had been changed to "three." He would like the return sent back to have the Canvassers explain how this came about.

The motion to send back was adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, only Supervisors CASSIDY and BUCK voting in the negative.

The corrected return of the Seventh District, Sixth Ward, adds 100 votes to WALTER and takes the same number from CUNNINGHAM. The Fifth District, Eleventh Ward, return was also altered so as to increase WALTER'S vote 63, the same number as previously given by the Police Telegraph.

During the day, the Board canvassed the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. Of the eight districts in the Sixteenth Ward, one is lost, and five have been sent back for correction.

There is now no doubt that ANTHONY WALTER will receive the certificate of election for Sheriff—a very large bone out of the Democratic jaw.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a protest was received from DANIEL O'REILLY, independent candidate for Supervisor in the Twelfth Ward, against the certificate of election being given to any other person on the ground that he was defrauded of a large number of votes of persons who have since sworn that they voted for him. He asks the Board to annul the election of ward officers in the First District of the Twelfth Ward. The document was referred to the Committee on Rules and Elections.

A petition was received from MICHAEL BENNETT, one of the canvassers of the First District, Twenty-second Ward, in which it appeared that the figures should read WALSH 76, HALL 229, instead of WALSH 96, HALL 209, as appeared on the return fraudulently altered. ... is a matter of some importance, as the two-thirds vote of the Board of Supervisors is involved in the decision of the Aldermen on the figures. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Elections.

The Board of City Canvassers meet again on Thursday, and the County Canvassers to-day.

Swindling in the Name of Charity.

A new and original swindle was practiced upon the pupils of Public School No. 4, in Jersey City, a few days ago. A distinguished-looking gentleman, tall, dark-complexioned and of philanthropic mien, visited the school, and introduced himself as Rev. Mr. WHEELER, of Charleston, S. C., asking the principal to assist him in the good work of educating the negroes of the South. He was introduced to the pupils, and made an address soliciting donations of old school books to be sent South. On the following day the scholars came with a multitude of dilapidated volumes, which were placed together in the hall. When the reverend gentleman's wagon came to carry them away, the principal discovered that it was the collecting wagon of a well-known New-York dealer in paper rags, &c. Inquiry was made at the New-York store, and the proprietor stated that he had purchased large quantities of old school books of Rev. Mr. WHEELER during the past three years, which, it is supposed, were obtained by him in the same manner. Information has been given to the Police, in the hope that the philanthropist's career may be checked.

Heavy Diamond Robbery—A Singular Case of Mistaken Identity.

On the 25th of October last, a case containing $7,000 worth of diamond rings was stolen from the store of BISHOP & REIN, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel Building. Quite recently an officer of Police from this City, named PIKE, went to Boston and there identified a man, giving the name of LEVISON, as one of the gang who committed the diamond robbery. The fellow was at the time under arrest for safe blowing in Boston. So certain was the officer that he was on the track, that he returned to New-York and induced one of the victimized firm to go on to Boston, where the jeweler, looking through PIKE'S spectacles, also identified LEVISON as one of the thieves.

A few days ago Major JONES, of the Massachusetts State Constabulary, happened to be in New-York and informed Captain JOURDAN that he wished to make some inquiries in the case, as he could hold the prisoner for burglary. As Captain JOURDAN knew that LEVISON had been arrested on the ... of August, nearly two months before the diamond robbery, he called on the firm of jewelers and introduced Major JONES. The partner who had identified LEVISON as the diamond thief was very indignant when informed that he must have made a mistake, and it was only when the fact was proven to him that he could be convinced. The Police have grave suspicions that the jeweler has been imposed upon with ulterior motives. The case is one of the most singular on record.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church—Work of the Past Year—Election of Officers—Addresses by Eminent Clergymen.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held at St. Paul's Church yesterday at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. Dr. HARRIS made a statement of the finances of the Society, from which it appeared that the total receipts during the past year have been $612,726 71, and the expenditures $624,779 40. At the beginning of the year the surplus in the treasury amounted $16,378, and at the end of the year it was $4,325. The receipts were less by about $1,400 than those of the preceding year, but this was said to be due to the fact that other enterprises had occupied the attention of the Church, and drawn upon the resources of the people to a larger extent than usual. During the greater part of the year the Society has been obliged to pay interest on a debt of about $100,000, but this was entirely liquidated before the 1st of November. The surplus in the treasury of the Society has steadily decreased for several years past, but this has been due rather to an increase of labor than a diminution of receipts. There are outstanding liabilities to the amount of about $150,000, arising from the payment of missionaries in advance, and the drawing of appropriations by the Bishops at the beginning of the year. There are missions maintained at present in Bulgaria, China, Denmark and Norway, Germany and Switzerland, India, Liberia, Montana, South America and Sweden. Appropriations were made at the beginning of the year for the purpose of establishing new missions in Italy, Spain and Mexico, but the condition of the treasury did not warrant the execution of the project. Of the disbursements of the Society for Missionary purposes, about two-thirds have been for home missions.

The Board of Managers and the officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected by ballot. A joint Committee, consisting of six members from the Board of Managers and six members elected by the Society, retired and prepared nominations for the new Board of Managers, and the list was adopted without change. The following are the Managers for the ensuing year: Rev. Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, Clark, Thomson, Kingsley. Revs. J. P. Durbin, D. D., W. L. Harris, D. D., T. Carlton, D. D., J. Holdich, D. D., J. Porter, D. D., J. A. Roche, D. Wise, D. D., J. M. Tuttle, C. D. Foss, M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., D. Curry, D. D., H. B. Ridgaway, A. S. Hunt, S. D. Brown, C. B. Sing, J. Lanahan, D. D., O. H. Tiffany, D. D., E. G. Andrews, L. R. Dunn, A. D. Vaile, Gilbert C. Haven, Jesse T. Peck, T. M. Eddy, Messrs. W. B. Skidmore, J. Falconer, W. Truslow, E. L. Fancher, S. P. Patterson, J. H. Taft, T. A. Howe, H. M. Forrester, H. J. Baker, J. S. M'Lean, C. Walsh, J. French, J. H. Ockershausen, S. Crowell, O. Hoyt, C. C. North, G. Oakley, C. H. Fellows, W. W. Cornell, S. U. F. Odell, Isaac Odell, O. H. P. Archer, G. J. Ferry, Joseph F. Knapp, J. O. Fowler, John Stephenson, James M. Fuller, George I. Seney, G. G. Reynolds, Geo. T. Cobb, J. A. Wright, Clinton B. Fisk.

The officers of the Society were elected as follows: Rev. Bishop MORRIS, President; Rev. Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, Clark, Thomson and Kingsley, and Messrs. Enoch L. Fancher, Morris D'C. Crawford, William B. Skidmore, John A. Roche, James H. Taft and Oliver Hoyt, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Thomas Carlton, D. D., Treasurer; Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., Assistant Treasurer; Rev. David Terry, Recording Secretary.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee to act with an equal number from the Board of Managers to report the nominations at the meeting of next year: Rev. L. H. KING, Professor HARVEY LANE, Mr. ISAAC RICH, of Boston, GEO. C. COOK, of Chicago, Mr. PRICE, of Philadelphia, and General RUNNION.

A committee of seven was appointed to report a series of resolutions for adoption at the meeting of the Board, to be held to-day at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. The following persons constitute the Committee: Rev. Drs. Haven, Andrews, Hatfield, Foster, Dunn, Lane, Crowell and French.

Addresses were made on the general subject of missionary work by the following gentlemen: Rev. Drs. Ayres, Kitterly, Terry, Devine, Mr. Skidmore, Mr. Price, Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Osborn, Durbin, Haven, Hitchcock, Harris and Gibson.

Dr. GIBSON gave an interesting account of his own missionary labors among the Chinese in California. The Chinese as a nation, he said, had been so exclusive that it was difficult to introduce Christianity among them, but now, in the Providence of God, they were being brought within the influence of the Gospel beyond the limits of their exclusive Empire. The treatment which they receive, however, gives them anything but a favorable idea of Christian civilization. They meet often with personal violence and continually with cruel prejudice. This prejudice is now utilized by unscrupulous political leaders for purposes of their own, and the poor Chinaman is likely to suffer in the party excitements of the day. Already factories in which they are employed have been burned, and churches have been burned because Chinamen were taught in them. Notwithstanding this prejudice, Dr. GIBSON and others have established Sunday Schools in San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific slope, where Chinamen receive instruction in the elements of learning and in the principles of Christianity. Four hundred of them have been gathered into Sunday Schools in San Francisco, and schools have been opened for them all the way from San Jose to Portland, Oregon. It is not difficult to awaken their interest and win their confidence, but the fact that they speak several different dialects presents a serious obstacle to their conversion, and the ignorant and brutal prejudice of the whites, especially Irish laborers, is hostile to all efforts at improving their condition. These Chinese are constantly returning home, and the reports which they must give of the Christian land in which they have sojourned will hardly be favorable to the spread of the Gospel among them, unless more of them can be brought in contact with true Christians and receive such treatment as the teaching and example of the Saviour inculcates.

Another subject of some interest, which entered into the discussions of the morning, was that of establishing missions in Catholic countries, especially in Italy and Spain. Dr. HAVEN, of Boston, said that the Methodist Church ought to plant itself in the midst of Catholic Rome, not in obedience to the patronizing invitation of the Pope, or as a hanger-on at the Ecumenical Council, but in its true character as a mighty agency for propagating the true faith. There ought to be no difficulty from lack of funds, for if the Missionary Society would make the proper arrangements and select a good man for that field of labor, and then go to the people for their support and their contributions, there would be no difficulty in obtaining ample funds for this grand object. He did not believe in waiting until there should be a surplus on hand, but would have the movement inaugurated at once. Dr. DURBIN and others spoke in favor of separate organizations to conduct the affairs of home and foreign missions. Dr. HATFIELD thought that the managers or directors of the Society should have among them larger representations from places remote from New-York, and suggested that quarterly meetings, with delegates from all parts of the country, would be of great service to the cause. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned, and notice was given that the regular anniversary meeting would take place in the evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN THE EVENING.

In the evening the large hall of the Cooper Institute was completely filled with the friends of the mission and movement. Rev. Bishop THOMSON presided, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, General ALBRIGHT, Rev. Dr. WARREN and Bishop SIMPSON.

Dr. BUTLER spoke of the loud call coming up from heathen lands, for more liberal contributions to the great cause of converting the world. We in this country, he said, do not do our share in this great work. The contributions to the treasury of the Missionary Societies in Canada and Great Britain far exceed those in this country, compared to the numbers and wealth of the members. The speaker dwelt more particularly on the condition of Christianity in India, where he has himself recently labored as a missionary, and the urgent need of support to the missions there. Twelve years ago, he said, the potentates of that country combined their forces to exterminate Christianity from their dominions. A price was set upon the head of every Christian, whether native or foreign; missionaries were murdered, and their families and followers driven from the land. Since that time the ruthless RUNJEE SING is dead. A conference was recently held beneath the dome that shelters his ashes, and his son and heir is a convert to Christianity. The Great Mogul has also disappeared from the scene of his cruelty, and new missionary stations have been established in various parts of his dominions. The most intelligent natives admit that the Christianization of the country is inevitable. They see the change coming, but cling themselves to the religion of their fathers. One powerful agency in the conversion of Hindoos at present is the recent exposure of the abuses which have crept into their own worship. The Veda and Shaster are in an obsolete dialect and their contents have been little known by the people. Recently, however, these books have been translated into English, and are found to be a most powerful auxiliary to the Bible. The atrocious practices now committed under the pretended sanction of their religion are found to have no authority in the ancient books of their national faith. Already the work of regenerating India has begun, and the money necessary to achieve the glorious result will be well invested. It is the key of Asia, and may be made the means of salvation to the whole Eastern world.

General ALBRIGHT spoke of the function of the missionary as the apostle of liberty and the pioneer of free and enlightened government. He also dwelt at length on the importance of missionary work in the United States, which, he said, was the greatest field in the world for the efforts of the preachers of the Gospel. We have the negroes in the South, eager for instruction and easily brought into the ranks of earnest Christians, and we owe it to ourselves and to them to teach them the responsibility of their position, and raise up leaders for them from among their own people. The Catholics are educating one hundred negroes for priests in Rome. The Methodist Church of this country should contest with them strenuously for the field of labor. The negro, converted to Christianity and educated, may be the means of opening Africa to the light of the Gospel. The influx of Chinese on our Western coast and the general emigration of Catholics to this country should also arouse all true Christians to new and earnest efforts for the spread of the Gospel in its purity.

Dr. WARREN set forth what he regards as the true theory of missionary work. The methods heretofore adopted, he said, were five in number; first, that of personal propagandists working on their individual responsibility; second, that of Christian States carrying the Gospel among the heathen by the force of their civil and military power; third, the method of colonization from Christian communities; fourth, the working of associations through their appointed agents; fifth, the plan of working through the Church and its regularly-constituted ministers. The last has just been adopted by the Methodist Church, and is the true method. The principal features of this plan are, first, the recognition of the duty of the Church to evangelize the world, as a part of its proper business; second, the use for this purpose of its regularly-authorized ministers, who are commissioned to preach the Gospel to every creature; third, the appointment of preachers by the Church for these special fields of labor; fourth, the support of these in the same way that ministers are supported at home, without any sanctified raffling or Christian beggary; fifth, the rule of admitting the converts to all the privileges and duties of members of the Church.

Bishop SIMPSON spoke at some length on the glorious work of converting the world to Christianity. For 1,800 years, he said, the Church has been laboring in this great work, and yet only one-third of the world is even nominally Christian. In order to finish the work, 1,000 years will be necessary, even though 700,000 converts are made yearly. Men must awaken to the importance of this subject, and realize that greater efforts must be made in order to make much progress. It only requires the faithful use of the men and means which the Church might easily have at its disposal. If our resources are not used in the service of God, there is great danger that some great calamity will overtake us and take them away. A tithe of the men and money sacrificed in our late civil war would be sufficient to carry on the missionary enterprise with glorious results. Little has been actually accomplished, and vast is the labor yet before the Church, still there are some encouraging signs. The improvements of modern civilization bring the nations of the world closer together, and place in the hands of the missionary powerful agencies which he did not have in former days. We must regard this work as part of our duties as Christians. The order has gone forth, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel unto every creature," and we are not at liberty to disregard the Divine injunction. The Bishop closed with an earnest and impressive appeal for the liberal support of missions; and thus the exercises were brought to a close.

The Erie Railway Strike.

The brakemen upon the late trains last evening reported that all was quiet along the road, that the engineers will not strike, and that the men upon the Atlantic and Great Western Division have not yet definitely concluded to strike.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Committee of Home Industrial School No. 5, No. 244 West Thirty-third-street, are preparing to give a Thanksgiving dinner to the little ones under their care. They ask the charitable to contribute to the good cause in which they are engaged. Donations in money and food, also in clothing, will be thankfully received and carefully disbursed. Half-worn shoes are very acceptable. Money may be handed to either of the Committee of Arrangements. Uncooked provisions may be sent to the schoolrooms on Monday before 4 P. M. Cooked provisions should be sent on Tuesday, between 1 and 4 P. M.

Dr. WM. B. LEWIS last evening at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison-street, delivered a lecture in which he showed how reptiles, insects, fishes, &c., may be preserved for museums of natural history by properly introducing them into a tin can or glass jar nearly filled with diluted alcohol, say three-fourths proof alcohol and one-fourth water. The four-footed animals and birds, he said, should be skinned and preserved with powdered arsenic, or in the absence of that, salt and alum could be used with success.

CHARLES H. GILL, a well-known printer, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at No. 30 Mulberry-street. The deceased had been ailing for some time, and while in a store at the above address, waiting for change of a bill, suddenly expired. Mr. GILL was unmarried, about 32 years of age, and resided at No. 119 Varick-street. He was employed in the *Herald* office, and was at work on Saturday. His body was taken in charge by his friends, and Coroner KEENAN notified.

At 9:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear basement of No. 8 Greene-street, occupied by HEYMANN CORNFELD, an importer of feathers. The flames extended to the first floor, and before they were extinguished a damage of $10,000 was done to the stock, and $1,500 to the building. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The German-American School Clubs of the Tenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards last evening respectively recommended to both political parties the nomination of WM. C. GOVER, CHARLES KINKEL, ERNEST CONRADIS, P. W. MOELLER and NICOLAUS HOFFMAN for School Trustees.

The German Democrats of the Nineteenth Ward have nominated JOHN C. BUSHNELL, of the Seventh Judicial District, for Civil Justice.

The contract for laying 650 feet eight-inch cast-iron pipe from this City to Ward's Island was awarded yesterday by the Croton Department to JOHN H. F. WARD, at $8 per foot.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver a new lecture, entitled "The Question of To-morrow," this (Tuesday) evening, at Steinway Hall. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will tell "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," at Trenor's Lyric Hall, on the same evening.

Brooklyn.

The gunboat *Pawnee*, on which atrocious cruelties were alleged to have been perpetrated on United States seamen, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday. No orders have been received as to her destination. The *Nantasket*, which has been fitted up with much dispatch, men having been working on her day and night, sailed on Sunday for the West Indies. The *Swatara*, which has gone into commission, will sail this week for the Mediterranean.

ROBT. BERRY, charged with the murder of JAS. DONEGAN, in Navy-street, during a riot, was placed on trial again yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in presence of a crowded audience, in which the Fifth Ward Democracy were well represented. Some of the same witnesses were called as on the previous trial, and the evidence was merely a repetition of that formerly given.

In Prospect Park the laborers have been discharged because Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in his place in the Park Board, objected to the raising of more money at present, and when work is resumed on the Park a large force will have to be employed to undo what the ravages of Winter shall have done.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH yesterday issued his proclamation for a day of thanksgiving on Thursday next.

The examination in the case of WM. L. KEMPTON, charged with counterfeiting internal revenue stamps, before Commissioner JONES, was resumed yesterday. The defence put in evidence as to character, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

New-Jersey.

The members of No. 1 Engine Company and No. 1 Hose Company had a running fight on Sunday night in Montgomery-street. They turned out upon an alarm of fire, and came into collision. They exchanged blows, stones and clubs until the Police interfered. ABRAHAM POST, of the engine company, was arrested, but was discharged yesterday upon payment of a fine of $2.

In the Court of Special Sessions, at Newark, yesterday, MATTHEW SMITH was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail for illegal voting.

NOYES & Co., No. 65 Wall-street, and WOGEN & Co., No. 74 Nassau-street, are flooding New-Jersey with circulars advertising their "new and superior counterfeits of United States fractional notes."

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Hudson City, yesterday, WILLIAM SHERIDAN and FARLEY BUCK were convicted of having, on the 14th of October, committed an atrocious assault with intent to kill upon LOUIS KUHN, at Mt. Pleasant Park, and were sentenced each to three years in State Prison. A number of arraignments for petty offences were subsequently made.

The residence of R. N. CRANE, editor of the Newark *Register*, at No. 40 Spruce-street, was entered by burglars yesterday afternoon, and robbed of silver ware valued at $200.

On the 8th inst. JAMES KENDALL left Newark to visit New-York, since which time nothing has been heard of him. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

... of Belleville, who made himself obnoxious to the roughs of his town during the last political campaign, was assaulted by a gang of his enemies, on Sunday night. He had a revolver with him fortunately, and fired two shots, wounding one of the party. CLARK gave information of the fact to Constable PIERCE, but he could not give the names of his assailants.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼, for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western 28.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅜@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. ₱ quarter for European. Peas, 41s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 15.—Petroleum closed Saturday night at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 15.—Petroleum closed Saturday night at 15 marc bancos 14 schilling.

BREMEN, Nov. 15.—Petroleum opens firmer at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 15.—Petroleum opens quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm.

HAVRE, Nov. 15.—COTTON—The market opens flat, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 140f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 131½f.

LONDON, Nov. 15—1 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1867, 83¾. Stocks firm; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 98.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—1 P. M.—Lard, 71s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15—3:30 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active and firm at 89@89½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 71f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 15.—Petroleum opened firm.

LONDON, Nov. 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 77¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. ₱ gallon; Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Linseed Oil, £29 ₱ ton; Sperm Oil, £92 ₱ ton; Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.

BREMEN, Nov. 15.—Petroleum closed firmer.

HAMBURG, Nov. 15.—Petroleum closed firm.

HAVRE, Nov. 15.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Nov. 15.—Petroleum closed flat at 60¾f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—WHEAT in limited demand except for high grades; sales of White Amber at unchanged prices; sale of one car load Extra Diehl at $1 75. RYE dull and lower; sales, about 500 bushels on private terms, and 100 bags State at $1. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales in car lots at Boston road at $1 07. OATS in good demand; sales at 63c.@65c. for Western and State in bulk and bags; sales of three car loads State, in bags, at 65c. BARLEY—Sellers and buyers apart in their views; two-rowed quoted at $1@$1 08; sales, one cargo two-rowed, afloat, on private terms, about $1 07; also, 3,000 bushels six-rowed on private terms. CATTLE—Supply over 200 head short of that of last week, and quality only a trifle better; there were but few very choice Cattle in market, and they were gobbled up quickly at very full prices, in some instances at ¼c. ₱ lb. in advance over prices realized, while other sales show no improvement; the highest price realized was 9c. for 13 head superior Ohio Steers, averaging 1,530 lbs.; very fine fat Kentucky Steers brought 8¾c., and lighter weights 8¼c. COWS and CALVES unchanged. SHEEP and LAMBS—Market dull; sales of Sheep at 3½c.@6c.; Lambs at 5½c.@6½c. HOGS—Market firm; Michigan, 9½c.@10¼c.; Illinois, 10½c.@11c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and easy; sales at $4@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active and lower; sales of No. 1 at 89½c.@90c.; No. 2 at 86c.@87¼c.; in the afternoon dull at 87c. for No. 2, seller November. CORN firm, buoyant and higher; sales of No. 2 at 72½c.@74½c.; in the afternoon dull at 73½c., seller November. OATS firmer; No. 2, 39c. RYE quiet and firmer at 71c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2 nominally 92c.@93c. HIGHWINES firm at $1. PROVISIONS firm and active. PORK, $28@$28 50. LARD, 16¼c.@17c. Green SHOULDERS, 10¼c.; in salt twelve days, 11c. Green HAMS, 14¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 14½c. CATTLE steady at $4@$4 50 for light choice Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for fair to good shipping. Live HOGS steady at $9@$9 35 for fair to medium; $10 for extra. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 91,800 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—COTTON moves slowly; Middling Uplands, 24¾c.@25c.; Middling Gulf, 25½c. FLOUR, small business; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$7 50. WHEAT in light demand; Western Red, $1 35@$1 37; Pennsylvania and Delaware, $1 37@$1 39. RYE sells at $1 04@$1 06. CORN very quiet; Old Yellow, $1 05; New Yellow, 85c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 97c.@$1 03. OATS firm at 58c.@60c. BARLEY—Two-rowed New-York, $1; Four-rowed, $1 25. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Crude at 24c.@24½c.; Refined, 35½c. COFFEE, nothing doing. SUGAR quiet at 11½c.@11¾c. for Refining Cuba; 11¾c.@12¼c. for Grocery grades. WHISKY firm at $1 05. BEEVES dull, and prices favor buyers; sales 3,000 head at 8c.@8¾c.; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 9¼c.@9½c., for a few Choice; 6½c.@7½c. for Fair to Good; 4c.@6c. ₱ lb., gross, for Common. SHEEP lower; sales 10,000 head at 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb., gross. HOGS in fair demand; sales 3,800 head at $14@$14 50 ₱ cwt., net.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—TOBACCO scarce and unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $3 85@$4 05; Extra, $4 25@$5 50; Double Extra, $5; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$7 75. WHEAT—Medium grades dull; choice firm; No. 2 Iowa Spring, 80c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 90c.@97½c.; prime White, $1 10@$1 18; choice, $1 20. CORN firm at 68c.@72c. for new, in bulk; 82c.@85c. for old mixed, in sacks; 90c. for choice Yellow; $1 for prime White. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY heavy; strictly prime Minnesota Spring, $1 17@$1 17½; Fall, $1 40. RYE dull and unchanged. WHISKY, $1 03. PROVISIONS dull at $29 for new PORK; 12¾c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Shoulders held at 16½c. LARD, 16¾c. for choice tierce; 18c. for keg. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $9 50@$9 75 for fair to good; $10@$10 25 for choice heavy; $10 50 for Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; hogs, 4 500 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 15.—FLOUR in good demand and the market is steady; sales 2,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White and $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, with no sales. CORN quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 at 82c. BARLEY dull; sale Saturday night of 9,000 bushels Uplake Canada at $1 05; the market to-day was quiet. PEAS dull; sales 2,600 bushels Canada at $1 10 free. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 17c.@17¼c.; Barley, 14c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. LAKE IMPORTS—77,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Barley, 2,600 bushels Rye, 6 300 bushels Peas, 2,964,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—8,264 bbls. Flour, 65,600 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, 303,000 bushels Barley, 5,900 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Peas, 4,200,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in limited demand at $1 06@$1 10 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. CORN firm and scarce; 88c. for old, 70c. for new. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. RYE dull at 85c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO firm and scarce at full prices. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK dull; new offered at $30 with no sales. LARD in good demand and higher; sales 300 tierces at 16½c. for steam; kettle held at 17¼c. with small sales. BULK MEATS held firmly at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@16¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides packed. Dressed HOGS active and higher at $10@$10 65; receipts, 4,000 head. Green MEATS firm and active at 11c.@15¼c.; a shade firmer was asked, but the market closed with the advance not conceded. EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—COTTON closed firm with a fair demand at 23¾c.@24c.; sales 4,200 bales; receipts, 3,850 bales; exports to Vera Cruz, 229 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 25@$5 50@$6@$6 25. CORN scarce and firm; White, $1 25. OATS firm at 64c.@65c. BACON held at 17½c.@20¼c.@20½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. BRAN held at $1 25. HAY scarce and firm at $32. Mess PORK, $31 50. LARD dull; tierce, 17¾c.@18¼c.; keg, 19c.@19¼c. SUGAR firm; Prime, 12¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 13c. MOLASSES—Prime, 72c.; Choice, 78c. WHISKY—Western rectified, $1 15@$1 16. COFFEE quiet; Fair, 15c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17c. GOLD, 126¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 137¾. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS closed at 11c. on Oats, 17c. on Corn and 20c. on Wheat to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT dull; sales 7,800 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 0½. CORN firm; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c. on the spot and to arrive. OATS lower and dull; sales 17,000 bushels at 56c. BARLEY dull; sales 10,000 bushels Canada at $1, bagged and delivered. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—TOBACCO quiet; sales, 23 hhds.; Lugs, $8 50@$9 25. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady at 85c. OATS steady at 50c. RYE steady at 90c.; all in bulk. HOGS heavy; Choice, $10 25 gross. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD—Tierce, 17½c. WHISKY, 97c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—COTTON firm; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 3,118 bales; exports, 2,963 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 62½c. PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17½c.; Sides, 21c. BULK MEATS lower; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.—Spirits of TURPENTINE advanced to 42¼c.@42½c. RESIN firmer at $1 57½@$4; Crude Turpentine advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $1 75@$3. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—COTTON was in good demand, but the market is bare of stock, and prices have advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales 325 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 1,325 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 15.—COTTON—Net receipts since Saturday, 919 bales; exports coastwise, 580 bales; sales 200 bales; Low Middling, 23½c. The market closed quiet.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 15.—COTTON closed firm at outside figures; the demand was good, and the stock offering was light; sales 1,500 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 3,323 bales; exports, 515 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter, $1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10. CORN, 88c. OATS steady at 47c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—COTTON firmer; the offerings were light; sales 358 bales; receipts, ... bales; Middling, 22c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 15.—COTTON closed firm; receipts, 2,417 bales; sales 800 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 103¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 127.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS, in their dusky brightness, make Broadway more brilliant than if lit with a thousand calciums. No. 212 Broadway is inscribed inside of the hats worn by distinguished promenaders who parade on the chief streets of our Metropolis.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Westphalia	Nov. 16	New-York	Hamburg
City of Boston	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Nemesis	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Nov. 18	New-York	Bremen
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	Nov. 20	New-York	London
Iowa	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Cleopatra	Nov. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz
Eagle	Nov. 18	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Nov. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

For Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Boston*, close at 11 A. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 15—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Smieton and wife, Miss Smieton, George Smieton, T. Elliott, G. Atwood, F. D. Atwood, Mr. Abbott, wife, 4 children and infant, Mr. Bloore, John Taylor and wife, Henry Hall, Mr. Moore, wife and infant, W. B. Farrall, Eugene Fortman and wife, Mr. Pearson and wife, Wm. Soutar, Wm. Brown, J. H. Brown, Alberto Gacay and wife, Rev. John Walsh, Mrs. Mell, Miss Cecelia Mell, Miss Mary Mell, Captain George Pierce, Captain James Williams, Colonel Bruxton, Mrs. Burke, Miss Burke, Miss Eugenie Burke, Miss Alice Burke, Geo. Burke, Edmond Burke, Miss Maria Halborn, Miss Maria Bannon, Miss H. J. Tyler, Mr. Uttley, John Pinkerton, Andrew Patton, Jos. Alexander.

NOV. 15—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kinley, H. Kinley, Miss Kinley, James Kinley, John Kinley, Mr. and Mrs. Nelse Seymour, W. Waddington, John Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Captain Shearer, Henry Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Master Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. J. B. McBride, Harvey Henderson, A. H. Louie, M. Lavallee, Mr. and Mrs. Leckie, 2 children and nurse, P. Adie, W. F. Evans, Mr. Barnard, J. Lioni, J. Hart, Mr. Hart, F. H. von Ehrenburg, Miss E. Davidson, Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Kate McCarthy, Miss Mary McCarthy, James McCarthy, Miss J. McCarthy, Mrs. O'Reilly, John Corbett, J. Gillespie Murray.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon sets.. 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 19 | Gov. Island. 6 08 | Hell Gate.. 7 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Nov. 4 and Queenstown Nov. 5, with mdse. and 616 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 6, 191 miles W. from Fastnet, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 47 42, lon. 48 56, passed a steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 43 37, lon. 58 40, passed steamship Iowa, from Glasgow for New-York; 14th, 290 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same day, 243 miles E. from Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a National steamer bound E.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Oct. 30, and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and 601 passengers to National Steamship Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 7, lat. 49 01, lon. 33, passed steamship Denmark, hence for Liverpool; 14th, lat. 40 39, lon. 69 47, passed a French steamer, bound E.; an Inman steamer, do., and steamship Erin, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Regulator, (new, 1,000 tons,) Pennington, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to James Hand.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; Nov. 11, lat. 28 42, lon. 71, spoke brig Aglaia, from Savanilla for New-York, 29 ds. out, short of provisions, of which we gave her a supply.

Bark Josie Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Port Talbot 35 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had fine easterly winds to the Banks, which were crossed Oct. 20, and since then strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Pensacola 22 ds., with lumber to Wm. Parke—vessel to master. Had strong N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Crescent, Faulkner, of and from Windsor, N. S., 25 ds., with 220 tons plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Gladiator, (of Halifax,) Nickerson, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had strong N. W. winds almost the entire passage, and has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Alexander & William, Doane, Port Caledonia, via Norwich.

Brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Kennebec, Minor, Portland, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Provincetown,) Galleshaw, Baracoa 21 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall, vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Experienced strong N. W. gales almost the whole passage, and has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Hodgkinson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage, during which lost jibboom.

Schr. Florence I. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, (new,) Cole, East Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sophie, Strout, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James English, Parker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Averill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Davis, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, McCrary, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. C. B. Wood, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Western Star, Gillum, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie E. Stevens, Pomeroy, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Star, Goodwin, Rockland, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, Gould, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Kelly, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Chase, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Hunt, Peterson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Pottis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jason, Nickerson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wave, Falkingham, Jonesport, with spiles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Brice, Henderson, Bath, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. John Cadwallader, Green, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George S. Adams, Williams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Walker.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Angeline, Bix, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Annie McGee, Lawson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Branscom, Branscom, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. (Br.,) Clark, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Schr. Maggie Belle, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Stewart, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Harwich, with fish to J. Crowell.

Schr. Iola, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish to J. Crowell.

Schr. Caroline Kenyle, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Dr. Bowers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Geer, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Cape Ann.

Schr. G. W. Rawley, Rawley, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Cape Ann.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kellum, Wareham.

Schr. Clarabelle, Parker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. H. Mullin, Lewis, Warren, R. I.

Schr. General Grant, Miller, Cape Cod.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Mahathey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Nassett, Mayo, Newport.

Schr. ...

Schr. ..., Bennett, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. ..., Fuller, Fuller, Newport.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Scott, Virginia.

Schr. President, Bradley, Clinton.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Lisle, Providence.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Ives, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. M. Wheat, Rice, Boston.

Schr. Elvie Davis, Davis, Providence, for Eastport.

Schr. Buenavista, Hall, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. Potter, Boynton, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, Plymouth.

Schr. Sallie C. Morton, Morton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Manlove, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. D. I. Floyd, Weldon, Fall River.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Fall River.

Schr. Scarsville, Chase, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. John E. Daley, Lewis, Providence.

Schooner Thomas Potter, Harding, Sandwich.

Schr. Copia, West, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Nathaniel Shaler, Warren, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Rockport, Ms.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Seneca, Godfrey, New-Bedford.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Essex.

Schr. Roanoke, Deering, Taunton.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefether, Taunton.

Schr. Frances Hallock, Hallock, Boston.

Schr. L. A. Burlington, Mason, Rockport, Ms.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. H. Moller, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Rockport, Md.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Merrell, Stamford.

Schr. Julia, Palmer, Southport.

Schr. James, Nickerson, Southport.

Schr. Martha, Davis, Guilford.

Schr. Phœbe Ann, McGinniss, Northport.

Schr. Geo. Downing, Peak, Glenwood.

Schr. Henrietta, Crowell, Newport.

Schr. Ida Rich, Keller, Boston.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, Bradbury, Newburyport.

Schr. Ellen H. Burns, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Bristol.

Schr. L. S. White, Weeks, Newport.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Parker, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Minor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Neptune, Robinson, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. M. Hand, Norton, Orient, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Bayles, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gale, Shropshire, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Falmouth.

Schr. Eliza, Borden, New-Haven.

Schr. M. P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary C. Elliott, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Baxter, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. T. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Minders, Higgins, Rondout, for Boston.

Canal boat Mary Eva, Bartlett, Ottawa, Canada, 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Canal boat Charley C., Clemons, Ottawa, Canada, 14 ds., with lumber to master.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Below.

Bark Alexander, (Swed.,) Almfeldt, from Boston.

Brig J. Leighton, Wallace, from Jacksonville.

Sailed.

Steamship Albemarle, for Norfolk; ships Andrew Lovitt, for Liverpool; Marianne VI., for Lisbon.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Arr. steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool Nov. 2, via Queenstown 3d; Oriental, from Savannah; Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark White Cloud, from Philadelphia; brig Annie R. Storer, from Waldboro; schrs. Prince of Wales, from Malaga; Frank, from St. Domingo City.

Below—Bark Smyrna.

Also arr. brig Flora, from Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.—The bark Regina sld. this evening in tow, for Baltimore; also sld. ship Golconda, for Liberia.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 15.—Sld. steamer Saratoga, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Arr. steamship Cortes, Nelson, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 15.—Arr. steamships Gulf Stream and Herman Livingston, from New-York; America, Baltimore; ship Marlborough, Liverpool; barks St. Mary's, Eastport; Delta, Boston; schr. J. S. Burgess, New-York.

Sld. bark A. B. Wyman, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.—Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Nov. 15, 1869.

During this month the iron buoys marking objects in Narragansett Bay, Fisher's Island Sound, Long Island Sound, New-Haven Harbor and New-York Lower Bay and Harbor, will be removed, and spar buoys substituted for the Winter.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N. and Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The schr. S. T. King, from St. John, N. B., for New-York, went ashore at Chatham on the 14th inst. in thick weather, and will probably be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Annie—bark, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, from Gloucester, Eng., for Baltimore, Nov. 9, lat. 40 30, lon. 79.—(By Pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

Nimbus—ship, from Bath for New-Orleans, Nov. 5, lat. 37, lon. 73.

TIFFANY & CO.

ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR

IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

VENETIAN GLASS.

A small collection of this

Rare and Beautiful Glass,

OF THE

STYLE OF THE XVITH CENTURY.

ENAMELED, FILIGREE and COLORED THREAD

Vases, Coups, Ewers,

Bottles, Boudoir Mirrors,

THE FIRST OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY,

JUST RECEIVED.

550 and 552 Broadway.

CURTAIN

MATERIALS

AND

LINENS.

CLOSING OUT A LARGE INVOICE AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 751 Broadway.

THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

LOW PRICES.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge Shapes, 137 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.

WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 50.

WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.

GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.

GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.

All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th aves., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

THE "BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,

now offer a complete assortment of

FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,

STEEL FIRE-IRONS,

PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES, FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,

REFRIGERATORS,

KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

"NOW IS THE TIME" FOR

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.

They will cure

COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, &c.

Are very pleasant.

Superior to all Troches or Liquids.

NO MORE

of those worthless nauseating cubeb things.

AT

RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

VAPOR BURNER.

... light without chimney. Trade supplied at ..., by MELICK & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

LENGTH OF ROAD..........117 5-100 MILES.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—30 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

These bonds can be registered.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A Choice Security.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Free of Government Tax.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 100 miles are done, and in the most thorough manner; 50 miles additional will be finished in November; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, beside capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

FORD & TUPPER,

MANUFACTURING

SILVERSMITHS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,

CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

THIS PURE BRANDY IS NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE DEMAND. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR ITS STRICT PURITY AND DELICACY OF FLAVOR, BEING MANUFACTURED FROM THE PRODUCT OF SELECTED GRAPES, AND THOROUGHLY REFINED. THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT IT. PRICE $6 PER GALLON.

S. BRANNAN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, NO. 66 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER,

And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.

ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.